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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Poland Is Reproved in League

Employers Call Codes at Stake

China Warns War Threatens

South America Reacts to Graft

Paris Names Perry Tennis Ace

Yachts Are Set for Cup Race

THE League hears Britain, France and Italy reprove Poland for declaring, in taking a fling at Russia, that it would not be bound by the general minorities treaty. Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, reminds Poland it cannot ignore the sanctity of treaties since it owes its own existence to the Treaty of Versailles. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, more fierce, shows that Poland is endangering a structure upon which its own independence stands. Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian delegate, declares there can be no unilateral renunciation of a treaty. Poland is thus pilloried and warned because its act has struck at the chief bulwark of the League—If covenants go chaos comes and there will be neither a League nor an ordered world.

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¶ Rhode Island continues as the marked spot in the textile strike, with the Legislature declining to endorse a call for federal troops. The mill town of North Smithfield sees 800 prominent citizens arm to aid police in preventing threatened looting of stores. The mediation board sits at Washington, idle in a time that needs it so much. President Roosevelt plans to call employers and strikers for talks next week if no arbitration basis is found. Meanwhile, the American Association of Manufacturers backs the employers with bitter words against code revision under union intimidation—If this comes, it says, employers may abandon present codes.

* * *

¶ China warns the League that its edge of the Pacific Ocean is becoming the storm center of the world. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese delegate, declares there is no doubt that Japan's continued military occupation of China's northeastern provinces constitutes the gravest existing danger of war. Then he quietly drops his real bombshell—War in the Far East inevitably links up with Europe's prospects of peace.

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¶ The Morro Castle disaster investigation brings out more pitiful evidence that aid of other ships was not quickly requested, nor on the Cleveland's part, quickly given. Department of Commerce officials weigh the question, as was done after the Vestris disaster, of whether, as the Monitor has suggested, the salvage laws must not be revised to force captains to call aid as soon as danger threatens. Captains feel they must save the owners from heavy fees, but that isn't all—The true seaman wants the honor, in a crisis, of bringing his own ship through.

* * *

¶ South America reacts to charges of graft on the part of its officials brought out at the Washington arms investigation. Argentina, aroused by reflections on its representatives, appoints a commission to "safeguard the honor and prestige of the navy" by digging into its purchase of planes. Chile, on the other hand, hastily serves notice that bids of American airplane manufacturers seeking its orders will be ignored. This is just what the arms firms warned—To let the cat out of the bag on arms traffic means dealing a blow to precious trade.

* * *

¶ Kansas City hears America described as turned upside down in four short years, by Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture. "We used to think it honorable to pay debts; now we think it smart to beat them," he says. "A man used to have to care for himself; now we think his care a public problem." "The nation can be bankrupted without any lasting harm; it started bankrupt"—But to break down moral responsibility is a really serious matter.

* * *

¶ Paris sees the International Tennis Federation rate Fred Perry of England as the world's greatest tennis player. President Gillou, issues the list of the best ten just as the English star adds the American championship for the second time. After Perry come in order Jack Crawford, Australia; Gottfried von Cramm, Germany; H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England; Wilmer Allison, United States; Sidney Wood, same; Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia; Frank Shields, United States; Christian Boussus, France; Giorgiode Stefani, Italy—It's something to be a master in so great a sport.

* * *

¶ Britain and America look on with bated breath as the yachts Endeavour and Rainbow shake out canvas for the opening race for the America's Cup. A sea-going patrol of 30 vessels prepares to keep the course clear. General opinion has the yachts evenly matched but more than at any other time in 80 years perhaps, generous American sentiment seems willing, if the British sloop puts up a game fight, to see it win the mug—Thus, if Endeavour catches an equal amount of wind in its sails, "psychology" may give it the needed push to be first across the line.

Peace Hero Medals Proposed

ERA Leader Planning to Quit

Seats in School for All Pupils

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Aviation

Heroes of Peace

"Let's pin the medals on the heroes of peace, the ones who better the conditions of communications, travel and other natural sciences instead of on the heroes of war."

War proponents could not protest yesterday at this remark. It came from Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, leading American World War ace, well bemedaled, and introduced at the Rotarian luncheon as a great hero.

Well could he speak of the newer heroes for his life since 1927 has been among them, his most thrilling recent experience a result of their work.

* * *

It was the story of the air-mail contracts. His company's contract expired that night. They decided to fly a last load from the Pacific coast to New York before midnight, in keeping with their contract, set a record of around 15 hours.

The new ship to be used was the latest development in high-speed transport, the same kind that brought the flier to Boston yesterday. Then came amazing details of the accuracy of present-day weather forecasting.

The weather man said that two storms were due to meet all along their course. But that they had 15 hours and 20 minutes before they really broke. "Shall we try it, boys?" asked Rickenbacker. "Let's go," was the answer. The pilots hopped in and they were off.

They made record time. Toward the end they saw the first warnings of the big storms. Lightning flashed underneath as they flew at 20,000 feet. Then came the Newark Airport. Down they came. They had set a record, had flown across the country in a commercial plane with regular load in 13 hours.

According to the weather men's predictions, two hours and twenty minutes would bring the storms. They waited and watched.

At the end of two hours things looked pretty dark. Twenty-two minutes later, just two minutes behind schedule, the storm broke and everything was grounded at the airport. Thus did Captain Rickenbacker pay tribute to weathermen, pilots and ships.

* * *

He then told of the airplane in peace and war. He looked at the peace side, saying, "The airplane as a factor of world travel will break down the petty boundaries of nationalism by throwing nations into constant contact with each other."

Then he drew a picture of war possibilities, of the dangers of the same close contacts unless the world cleaned up its thinking. He quickly destroyed the illusions of many Americans that at least on these shores they are safe from attack, saying:

"America is not invulnerable from the air. The French fliers, Codos and Rossi, dumped 2500 gallons of

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Chile Has First Woman Mayor In South America

Municipality of La Calera to Be Administered by Mrs. Lily Duus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Mrs. Lily Duus, Anglo-Chilean society woman who has become South America's first woman Mayor, received that honor from President Alessandri, who is empowered by the Constitution to appoint the heads of all municipalities.

The appointment, which caused considerable public interest, was confirmed by a decree published in the Official Gazette under the signature of the Premier and Minister of the Interior, Señor Salas Romo.

Mrs. Duus will rule the municipal affairs of La Calera, the center of the national cement manufacturing industry and an important railroad junction. The town has a population of approximately 50,000.

The appointment came after three men failed, in swift succession, to cope with the local problems. The nation and municipality consider the selection of a woman "an experiment of great interest," but think that she will succeed where the men failed because of her acknowledged financial ability and firsthand knowledge of the numerous social problems of the locality.

Chilean Mayors, or alcaldes as they are termed, have more power than similar officeholders in the United States and England, inasmuch as they have almost complete financial and administrative authority independent of the corporation over which they preside. In some matters they are directly responsible only to the central government.

Mr. Duus was formerly connected with the American Electric Company of Valparaiso. He has no interest in municipal politics but is anxious that his wife shall succeed in her new work. Mrs. Duus is a keen golfer.

"I belong to no party," she declared, on learning of her appointment, "and I shall work for all sections of the community." She failed to disguise her impatience to get into harness.

The new woman Mayor is 35 years old and is styled "Doña Lily" in the presidential decree which announces her appointment.

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Things Present

Once again the world turns its eyes to Newport to witness a classic struggle for yachting supremacy. "Anchors Aweigh," on the Editorial Page, will prove interesting to everyone who follows the Rainbow and Endeavour.

An unusual friendship has sprung up in Australia, the principals being a lyrebird, a songster that is seldom so much as seen, and a woman. Read about it in "'James' a Good Comrade," on the Women's Activities Page.

The experience of posing someone for a snapshot who didn't know what a camera was, is pleasantly related in "Whether She Would or No," on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the News of Art, Music, and Theaters Page; Decorative Arts Page; Progress in Education Page, with its Parent Column and "You and the Law" series; and the World News Map.

On Monday a special page will be devoted to an analysis of the New Deal with particular reference to the Constitution.

Kansans at Fair Show Good Crops Despite Drought

Exhibits Surpass Those of Previous Years in Nearly All Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 14—The wealth of exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair this week indicates that Kansas has come through the drought with flags flying, in so far as a fair may report the story of a State's farms.

In practically every department exhibits are equal to or surpassing in quantity and quality those of previous years. According to Mr. Maurice W. Jencks, secretary and manager of the fair, this year's exhibition of livestock is the best in three years.

The beef cattle section has more and better animals than in five years, Mr. Jencks said. The dairy show is excellent and the draft horse group is 25 per cent larger than a year ago. The trend toward draft horses on Kansas farms is indicated by the large number of Belgians and Percherons in the stalls.

Although the dry weather has curtailed some of the crops and many products of the farm are not as large as usual, Agricultural Hall, where these products are displayed, is filled to capacity.

Hull and Roper Go Into Huddle In Arms Inquiry

International Issues Topic of Hour's Conference With Committee

Du Pont Activities

Agents Said to Have Divided a 'Commission' Among Chinese Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—International questions involved in the Senate munitions investigation today brought Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, to the Capitol for an hour's conference with committee members, who nevertheless immediately resumed their study into the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company's activities in and near recent "hot spots" of the world.

In 1932 when there was friction between China and Japan, du Pont agents are declared to have divided a 5 per cent commission between a Chinese general, a member of the Finance Ministry and other high Chinese officials to get business there, while at the same time contracting for the sale of a hydrogen manufacturing process that made it possible for the Japanese to make munitions more cheaply, according to evidence produced today.

Second Visit

It was Mr. Hull's second visit to the committee since public hearings began, and Mr. Roper's first. Neither would say what was discussed beyond "general problems arising from the investigation." The protests made to the State Department informally by various nations have concerned largely the bringing of names of important officials of their governments into the hearing in an unfavorable light.

Today the names of the Chinese officials who are said to have received the "commission" were not mentioned. The du Ponts told the committee that whatever was done in China by its agents was "entirely opposed to the policy of the company," and "could not be countenanced." Mr. Pierre du Pont, senior official, said he remembered his father stated the firm's policy that giving of bribes in foreign countries where they were demanded is "improper."

Dealing in Processes

The hydrogen process sold to the Mitsu company of Japan in 1932, for $400,000, Mr. Lammot du Pont insisted he understood was to be used for agricultural purposes, in spite of the fact that a du Pont firm memorandum was introduced showing that one official advocated the sale "in view of Japan's desire to be self-supporting for military purposes as well as for agricultural."

Mr. Stephen Raushenbush, committee investigator, held that "dealing in processes such as this constitutes the same thing as sending provisions to an army."

A process for the manufacture of nitrate was sold to Russia in 1930, it was shown, which Mr. Irénée du

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Bulgaria Demands Extradition Of Macedonian Revolutionist Who Took Refuge in Turkey

Government's Drive to Stop Macedonians Goes Over Border

Old Fire Flares Up

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 14—The chief of the Macedonian revolutionaries, Ivan Mihailoff, who for years has done more or less as he pleased throughout Bulgaria, is now a refugee.

Apparently convinced that the Bulgarian dictatorship really means to curb the Macedonian "comitadjis," or bands of irregular soldiery, Mihailoff escaped across the Turkish frontier Wednesday night. Yesterday the Bulgarian Government officially requested the Turkish Government to extradite him.

Mihailoff gained control of the Macedonian revolutionary organization in 1928 as a sequel to the assassination of the previous leader, Protogueroff, who was shot in the streets of Sofia. Since then Mihailoff and his followers have levied tribute, terrorized large sections of Bulgaria, slain their opponents in the streets of the capital and raided Greece and Yugoslavia without serious interference from the Bulgarian Government.

When the Georgieff dictatorship came into power in May, the authorities immediately began to clear up the Macedonian revolutionary organization. A number of lesser lights were arrested, but Mihailoff himself was not touched. Now at last the Government has felt itself strong enough to take action against Mihailoff himself.

Repercussions in Belgrade and Athens are uniformly favorable. The opinion of Bulgaria itself, on the other hand, is tinged with the feeling that the revolutionists stand for righting of the territorial wrongs of the country, suffered as a result of the Balkan War of 1912 and the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Balkan Revolutionist

Underwood

One of the Comitadji

For Many Years These Macedonian "Patriots" Have Kept the Balkan Fires of Revolt Burning

Arms Sales Methods and Profits Revealed

Wide World

The du Pont Brothers Before Senate Committee

The Operators of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company Appearing Are, From Left to Right, Felix, Irenée, Lammot and Pierre du Pont.

N. Y. Fireman Smelled Smoke On Liner Hours Before Alarm; New Salvage Law Is Proposed

Department of Commerce Studies Salvage Issue From All Angles

Congress to Get Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Officials of the Department of Commerce during the last few days have been giving special attention to the question whether the present salvage laws ought to be revised in the light of testimony developed in the Morro Castle investigation.

The question has been discussed at length by steamboat inspection and navigation officials, who have reached the conclusion that it is going to be very difficult to teach ship captains by law to put human safety above their company's property. One official declared, "It is hard to tell a master by law when he shall call for help."

With Morro Castle witnesses charging that the captain waited too long to send out the SOS signal, it was recalled here today that the same question arose at the time of the sinking of the Vestris in 1928.

Recalls Vestris Case

At that time Mr. Dickerson N. Hoover, supervising inspector-general of the Steamboat Service, who is conducting the Morro Castle investigation, said in his report of the Vestris sinking: "In all of this tragedy there is an important factor that does not appear upon the printed page, and that is the matter of salvage, a question concerning which this service has no control of jurisdiction, but one that is vitally wrapped up in the matter of safety of ships.

"Captain Carey (of the Vestris) is gone. No man is able to say what his mental processes were in his hour of trial, but any man who is familiar with the law of the sea knows that he, Captain Carey, or any other ship master, would very carefully consider the sending of an SOS that would result in the salving of his ship, should it not be absolutely necessary to send out that call.

"There is a human thing here that must not be overlooked, and that is the professional pride of the master of the ship. Could he be sure that the ship could be saved by his own efforts, he would make every effort that he could."

Reduction of Salvage

Mr. Hoover went on to recommend the reduction in the amount of salvage that could be claimed by vessels responding to a call as a solution to the problem. He suggested that the matter of what salvage shall be paid, "is something that very properly could be determined by an international conference, at which would be present representatives of the leading maritime nations."

Officials now are not so sure that reduction of salvage payments is the answer to the problem. It boils down, they point out, to the question whether the time that a distress signal should be sent out can be regulated by legislation. If ship masters are encouraged to send out calls for help on comparatively slight provocation, their messages may become to be taken by other ship captains as a cry of "wolf."

If salvage payments are reduced too much, there is a question whether shipping companies will advise their boats to go to the extra expense of delayed schedules to perform a gratuitous service.

Plan Defended

The advocates of salvage payment reductions answer this argument by saying that in this day of wireless communication when positions of ships are so well known, it would be easy to place the responsibility upon a shipmaster who refused to respond, and impose the severest penalty on him.

It is likely that some legislation dealing with the subject of salvage will be recommended to the next Congress. The enabling act accompanying the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, now awaiting ratification, probably will serve as the vehicle for new regulations.

John Kempf Saw No Officers in Sight on Deck of Morro Castle

Helped to Man Hose

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—A New York City fireman, John Kempf, declared today that as early as 12:45 (E. D. T.) last Saturday morning he smelled smoke on the liner Morro Castle. Other witnesses have placed discovery of the fire which destroyed the ship at shortly before 3 a. m. (E. S. T.).

Mr. Dickerson N. Hoover, who is head of the Department of Commerce board, investigating the marine catastrophe, commented:

"You are the first one to place the time of the start of the fire at 12:45."

Shortly after he smelled smoke, Mr. Kempf asserted, he saw it coming through an elevator shaft on C deck and issuing from crevices in the partitions. "It seemed strange to me," he added, "because I thought the ship was of modern fireproof construction."

Testimony Valuable

Mr. Hoover observed that as a fireman, Kempf's testimony was "expert" and "extremely valuable."

Mr. Kempf said that after he went up deck he saw very few ship officers.

"I began ordering myself," he said.

The fireman's testimony caused much laughter among his questioners. He was very vague about nautical terms, but definite in his ideas concerning the proper technique of extinguishing fires on ships.

Charges that officers of the liner Morro Castle did not give necessary orders to the crew when flames swept the ship and that highly inflammable cleaning materials were on the vessel were made by Mr. William O'Sullivan, a deck storekeeper on the liner.

Grand Jury Inquiry

Meanwhile, U. S. Attorney Martin Conboy, who yesterday charged that attorneys for the Ward Line, which operated the Morro Castle, were attempting to block a Grand Jury investigation of the disaster by concealing facts and advising witnesses, submitted to Judge Alfred C. Coxe a memorandum supporting his subpœna through which the Government seeks to obtain copies of all prospective witnesses' statements.

It was learned that Ward Line attorneys promised federal officials full cooperation.

In Jersey City, Representative Mary T. Norton stated that she is working on legislation which would make mandatory "a complete in-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Powers Demand Poles Observe League Pacts

Simon, Barthou and Aloisi Request Change in Minorities Stand

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 14—It was necessary today to take up Col. Joseph Beck's challenge to the League on the minorities issue and Sir John Simon's brilliant legal exposition showed it was impossible for Poland to repudiate the engagements to which Britain, France and Italy were parties and to which the League was guarantor.

M. Louis Barthou echoed the words of his British colleague. Neither intended to speak in the general discussion, but they could not remain silent.

The issue is Covenant or chaos—a collection of agreements or individual caprice. The present mode of repudiation of pledges in the political, social and economic sphere will, unless stopped, undermine the foundations of society. This sentiment that nations are bound by contracts, as they put it, was applauded in the assembly hall. There must be rules or there will be ruin, fulfillment of promises or anarchy.

It Can't Be Done

Sir John Simon was brief. He assumed that the Polish declaration was subject to a more favorable interpretation. The two matters of the universalization of protection of minorities and the particular position of states already bound were entirely separate, he said. Britain signed the Polish minority obligations. Poland freely accepted them, including the functions of the League.

Sir John cleverly reminded Poland that it owed its existence to the Versailles Treaty. He said that no state can release itself from a contract by unilateral action.

M. Barthou was fierier but equally plain. He agreed entirely with Sir John Simon. He protested against the menace of a "fait accompli." Poland was setting a dangerous example which others might follow. He exhorted France's ally to think of the consequences—inquietude on one side, temptation on the other.

Way Is Cleared

There was a note of warning in his reference to Polish independence. This Franco-Polish duel unfortunately has the widest implication and peril to the League itself is obvious to all.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi also spoke. While agreeing that treaties must be respected until changed he regarded revision as a means of peace in conditions of equality. This

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Lindbergh Didn't Talk Much But— 'Sure Packed Away Victuals,' Host Says

WOODWARD, Okla., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Colonel and his lady are having a "grand time"—in the words of Mrs. Charles Lindbergh—on their impromptu visit in an Oklahoma farmhouse.

Colonel Lindbergh, "that fellow" to his host, dodged crowds even in the country 23 miles north of here, while his wife put on an apron and helped her hostess, Mrs. Homer Aitkens, prepare a meal featuring roast beef, mashed potatoes and grits.

"We're just fine and having a grand time," Mrs. Lindbergh beamed after their forced landing in the Aitkens corn field.

"There was nothing scary about our landing. We came in just as smooth as silk and have been getting along fine here."

No one was worried, least of all Mrs. Lindbergh, whom Mrs. Aitkens described as "just as sweet as she can be."

Mr. Aitkens disclosed he had invited the famous fliers to his home without knowing their identity.

"He didn't tell me who he was and I didn't ask him. Then Mrs. Aitkens came around and told me who they were.

"That fellow didn't talk much but he sure packed away the victuals."

The Colonel disappeared for several hours, returning only after dark, when a steady stream of curious callers besieged the Aitkens home. Upon his return, he said his long walk "was the best exercise I've had in a long time."

"He just went walking off down there through the field," said Mr. Aitkens. "He was just as fine as could be until all this mob of people started collecting. Even then he was nice until some girl started pestering him for a picture."

A mechanic and a relief plane from St. Louis were expected this afternoon.

Little and Goldman Leading in Semifinal

Semifinal round matches are being played today at The Country Club, Brookline, in the United States amateur golf championship tournament and at the end of the first 18 holes W. Lawson Little Jr. of the Presidio Golf Club, San Francisco, was leading Donald Armstrong of the Aurora (Ill.) Golf Club, 2 up, and David Goldman of the Dallas (Texas) Country Club, was leading Reynolds G. Smith of the Lakewood Country Club, Dallas, 1 up. The second 18 are being played this afternoon and the winners will meet in the 36-hole final round tomorrow.

[Further details will be found on the Sports Page.]

Mills Close; Rhode Island Crisis Eases

Need Diminishes for U. S. Troops in Area of Strike Riots

Property Owners Move for Damages

Assembly Refuses to Grant Power Asked at Extra Session

Tension in the national textile strike was vastly relieved today as restored law and order in Rhode Island made it unnecessary for that State to appeal for federal troops.

Despite the present tranquillity in Rhode Island, Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding officer of the First Corps Area, announced that all regular army troops had been recalled to their home stations to be in readiness to follow any orders from the President.

With federal troops encamped in a New York area awaiting orders from President Roosevelt to march into Rhode Island and with the President reported as keenly anxious that the drastic step of intervention could be averted, a highly critical situation is believed to have resolved itself.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green, who yesterday convoked the Assembly into extraordinary sesion to obtain authorization to request federal intervention, today declared continued calm in the State throughout the night made such a request unnecessary. The Governor made this announcement following a conference with Adjustant-General Herbert R. Dean.

The national guard, state and local police and military equipment of the State, which in yesterday's panicky hour appeared inadequate, succeeded by means of patrols, barricades in the streets and deadlines, in maintaining order in the storm centers of Woonsocket, Saylesville and Central Falls.

Communism Talk Subsiding

Even disappearing is the Communist hysteria that burst up yesterday, resulted in raids on radicals' headquarters, and caused Governor Green to tell the Assembly the State was virtually confronted with a "Communistic revolt." Woonsocket police today are ascribing the riots of Wednesday night, which have resulted in one fatality, many injured and 40 arrests, to criminally inclined hoodlums, bent on adventure.

Apparently today's developments obviated necessity for action by the Assembly on the issue of federal troops.

But the Rhode Island Assembly convenes today and will undoubtedly take some action on the proposal to appropriate $100,000 for augmenting the state police force. Governor Green stated that he would ask again for $200,000. This measure passed the Senate yesterday. The bill to give the Governor power to close the mills was killed by the Senate after passing the House. This later measure hardly seems necessary, however, for the day has been marked by the steady closing of mills in Rhode Island, especially in the storm centers.

Martial Law

The guardsmen established virtual martial law in Woonsocket, with barricades in the streets, with strict orders that dance halls, motion picture houses and saloons be closed and that persons walking the streets be able to give a satisfactory accounting of their business.

World War veterans, to whom Governor Green appealed for assistance, acting individually, mobilized at Pawtucket and Woonsocket, after the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, voted as organizations to take no part in the situation. Those soldiers who did contribute their aid specified that they would have no part in opposing the strikers, but would act only against the hoodlum elements.

Some apprehension has been caused over the fact that the closing of mills in Rhode Island may free pickets for an invasion into neighboring states. According to the Associated Press, national guardsmen were being quietly mobilized with no explanation of their objectives in Connecticut.

Damage Suits Loom

Crowds were still milling around Woonsocket streets today but the situation was regarded as so well under control that the barbed wire entanglements were removed from the roads to the sidewalks but were held in readiness for tonight.

A new difficulty in the form of property owners whose windows were stoned and whose property was looted confronts Woonsocket. There appears to be a concerted movement taking form to collect damages from the city. Mr. Joseph S. Eisenberg, of the department store of Eisenberg and Tipton, appeared at City Hall and obtained information as to how to proceed in instituting a damage suit.

Reports that pickets banished from Woonsocket were on their way to North Smithfield, R. I., was the cue for 80 business men in the latter community arming themselves and organizing a posse of vigilantes. Sit-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Board Defends Labor Majority

Tension in G. O. P. Leadership

Forces of Private Relief Rally

Newton D. Baker Appeals for Continuance of Agencies Outside Government—Republican Senator From Michigan Avoids Barrage on New Deal

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The National Labor Relations Board intends to stick to its decision in the Houde Engineering Company case regarding majority and minority labor representation, notwithstanding the challenge of the National Association of Manufacturers which Tuesday advised its members to ignore the rulings of the board.

This statement was made today by Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the Labor Relations Board, who said he considers this decision the most important yet rendered by it. The board held that a union having a majority of employees in a plant must be recognized by the employer to bargain for all the employees.

The decision of the Labor Relations Board to stand firm comes in the midst of a tense textile situation. The strike crisis, together with the armaments inquiry and its constantly illuminating revelations, focuses Washington attention again today. But politics stirs the professional politicians into further activity today as reports of tension within Republican Party leadership come along to round out an election week.

* * *

Labor Issues: Mr. Garrison said enforcement of his board's decisions rests with the Department of Justice and the Compliance Division of the NRA, to both of whom the Houde case has been referred. Conferences have been held and will be continued with the Department of Justice. The NRA removed the Blue Eagle from seven firms last month for failure to observe the Labor Board's rulings.

Denying that there was any fatal inconsistency between the ruling for majority representation in a motor-accessory plant and the existing agreement for proportional representation of unions in the motor industry proper, Mr. Garrison said the automobile industry is still under the exclusive jurisdiction of the special board appointed for it by President Roosevelt and headed by Dr. Leo J. Wolman.

Regarding the advice of the Manufacturers' Association that employers refrain from appearing further in cases before the Regional Labor Boards, under the National Board's direction, the chairman pointed out that within less than a year under the old National Labor Board, these regional boards handled 4447 cases involving 1,500,000 workers.

"More than half of these cases," he continued, "were settled by agreements which these boards obtained and other cases bringing the aggregate up to approximately three-fourths were peaceably closed as a result of the regional boards' findings or recommendations. I cannot believe that this great service to the public and to employers and employees will be lightly regarded."

"If in a controversy brought by one party the other party chooses not to appear," he added, "the case will nevertheless be heard and dealt with, either by a regional board or by this board. If any party does not appear, the case will not end there, but will go forward to a decision.

* * *

Politics Astir: Arrivals from Michigan, from Maryland, from Maine, and from New York have added new force to the rising tide of politics sweeping toward the by-elections.

From Michigan, the word is that Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg, now back in Washington, has read the signs of the times, and will run his own campaign for reëlection. Refusing to fall in with the Republican National Committee and conduct a general attack upon the New Deal, he will run, it is assured, on his own record as a middle-of-the-road progressive. His decision was influenced considerably, sources say here, by the Maine results.

Senator Vandenberg will take care not to commit himself heavily in favor of coöperation with the New Deal, but at the same time will have nothing to do with the battering barrage which Republicans had contemplated laying down against it. His position on this side of the fence intensifies the Republican division. Old Guard party leaders have hitherto been dominant in leading the G. O. P. into the most extreme sort of opposition. Few have held back. Only this week, in New York, when conservative elements of the party wrested control from P. Kingsland Macy, state chairman, it was felt that despite the Maine results the party was swinging further toward the right. Senator Vandenberg's decision emphasizes the continued vigor and force of the occasional progressive nuclei within the Republican party.

In Maryland the strength of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie's opposition for renomination yesterday surprised observers. Governor Ritchie has been regarded as one of the chief Democratic opponents of the New Deal. But this morning he considered it expedient to say, as a result of his surprising race in the primaries, "We're all Democrats together now, and with the example and spirit of the President of the nation to inspire us, we will win out again in the general election."

That Governor Ritchie should once more attest loyalty to President Roosevelt and advance toward the November elections under his banner, is regarded as a remarkable sign of continued Roosevelt strength already indicated in Maine and forecast in Michigan by the astute Senator Vandenberg's action.

* * *

Private Charity Drive: Mr. Newton D. Baker is in town arranging for the opening of the fourth annual campaign for mobilizing private relief funds.

President Roosevelt will open the two-day conference which has been called to meet here Sept. 28 and 29. Later Mrs. Roosevelt will have a meeting at the White House of the women's committee of which she is chairman.

"President Roosevelt told me that he regarded this year's work as not a whit less important than last year," Mr. Baker said, adding: "I am thinking of the continued strain of the depression upon unemployed people who for a long period of time have been living on their own steadily diminishing resources, then on the kindness of relatives, neighbors and friends, and now are confronted with the last necessity of going on relief rolls, if they have not already been forced to take that step.

"While the Federal Government is supplying food for 4,000,000 homes, private agencies are meeting the other needs of these families and also of the 4,000,000 families not yet on relief rolls, but in which the chief breadwinner is unemployed and whose own resources are rapidly approaching the vanishing point."

Asked whether the Government's many relief activities might not interfere with private donations, Mr. Baker said:

"I am not at all afraid that federal or state relief will in any way stifle or abridge the charitable disposition of the individual citizen.

"Such a consequence would be inconceivable and incalculable, and it is a consequence that the American people never will be called up to face."

Winnipeg Bondholder Spurns Shylock Rôle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Winnipeg, Man.

BELIEVING that 6 per cent is an extortionate rate of interest in these days, a bondholder of the city of Winnipeg has written the City Council advising that he has voluntarily reduced the rate to 5 per cent. He enclosed a $5 bill, which represented the rebate of interest in order to bring the bond's yield down to 5 per cent.

"I have had the great boon and blessing of continuous employment," the bondholder wrote. "Winnipeg has been good to me and I don't want it on my conscience that I soaked the city when its need was greatest. I have enough on it as it is."

Austria Will Make Its Own Guncotton

VIENNA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Austria decided yesterday to resume the manufacture of guncotton which had not been produced in this country since the armistice ending the World War.

During the last 16 years, Austria has imported the explosive, mainly from Germany.

Under existing international treaties, Austria, like the other vanquished nations, is permitted to manufacture limited quantities of munitions and explosives only in state-owned factories.

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Lost Continent of Atlantis Hub of Culture for Atlantic Basin, Natural Scientist Says

Dr. Strath-Gordon Gathers Evidence in Many Parts of World

Evidences of existence of the fabled submerged continent of Atlantis have been gathered from all parts of the world and from many different branches of study by Dr. A. E. Strath-Gordon, Scottish natural scientist. He has coördinated them into a unified picture of possible epoch-making events in the history of the human race.

In 1906 Dr. Gordon founded the Atlantean Research Society, and since that time he has, in coöperation with other members of the society, assembled a wealth of material on the subject. His own world-wide travels in the course of British government work have given him an opportunity to study inscriptions in numbers of ancient ruins and to become acquainted with the legends of many primitive races.

Seated in the Twentieth Century Club in Boston yesterday, as strains of Beethoven came from the next room, Dr. Strath-Gordon launched forth into his subject with the enthusiasm of conviction that he is on the way to historical truth.

High Civilization Pictured

The picture which Dr. Strath-Gordon drew of the prehistoric world had as its center a highly civilized people living on land now occupied by the Atlantic Ocean—land which in a series of cataclysms, thousands of years apart, was submerged. At each sinking of a portion of the continent, refugees fled to the east and to the west, carrying their language and knowledge with them—to develop separately along very different lines.

As in the Biblical account of the Tower of Babel, the mounting civilization of this people fell and they, with their single language, were scattered into different nations which soon spoke their own variations of the original tongue.

Before this civilization arose, Dr. Strath-Gordon believes, a first cataclysm, caused by the shrinking of the earth's crust or by the force of gas imprisoned beneath it, led to a "fault" in the land lying between Nova Scotia and Scotland.

Atlantis Wiped Out

Later a second subsidence drove the people from that part of the continent lying off the coast of Africa. Still later—possibly 15,000 years ago—a third and final cataclysm, or perhaps a gradual submergence, left nothing of Atlantis except the West Indian Islands.

This latter change may well have been connected with an astronomical drama often thought to have been responsible for legends found all over the world, in which a flaming body, called Lucifer in one instance, descended from the sky and struck the earth. Such a body did apparently destroy one whole portion of its surface—from the Hudson Bay district to India—by striking it a glancing blow.

According to Dr. Strath-Gordon, this impact was caused by the collision of twin planets whose orbit once lay between that of Mars and Jupiter—a collision supposedly described in legends of fratricidal strife such as that of Cain and Abel—whose names resemble in the original languages those used for these two legendary planets by ancient astronomers.

Activity of Refugees Traced

Before the final submergence of western sections of the continent, the activity of refugees seems to Dr. Strath-Gordon to have been most far-reaching. There are distinct evidences, he says, that the Sphinx may have been built by astronomers who were not natives of Egypt. These men, he explained, as the "Moonlight Sonata" sounded next door, could have been the Pelasgian Greeks—an individual people also employed by Pericles to build the Parthenon. These Pelasgians were said to go to their own homeland at regular intervals, a land which lay somewhere far at sea beyond the Pillars of Hercules. Students of architectural symbology find resemblances between the Parthenon and various ancient buildings of Central America.

In studying the roots of dead languages of the Mediterranean peoples and of those in Central and South America—as well as the present languages of the North American Cree Indians, Dr. Strath-Gordon finds unmistakable similarities.

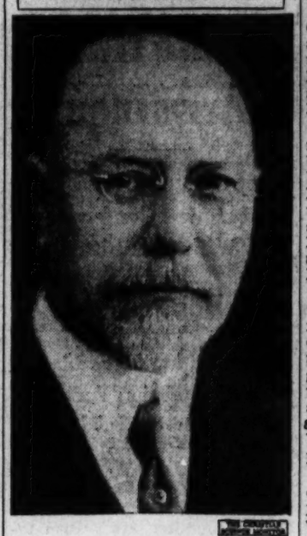
Mayan-Irish Link Found

In Mayan inscriptions he finds the characteristics of those found in caves in County Mayo, Ireland. In Yucatan he has found other inscriptions depicting costumes closely resembling the kilts and other adornments of Scottish Highlanders. In comparing various skulls of prehistoric men he has found notable similarities in those on either side of the Atlantic.

At present Dr. Strath-Gordon is especially interested in the mythology of the North American Indians. "I believe that we shall yet find the greatest story in the world in studying these Indians," he says. "I think we shall also find that the American continent was highly civilized thousands of years before much of Europe and that the 'New World' may actually be older than 'the Old.'"

Dr. Strath-Gordon will lecture on "Atlantis: Motherland of America," in the Twentieth Century Club next Saturday evening. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram will be chairman. The public is invited to this free lecture. He will also give six special lectures on allied subjects, for the same club.

Searcher of Past



Dr. A. E. Strath-Gordon

Skyline Drive Plan In White Mountains Meets Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14—Preserving the pristine beauty of New Hampshire's majestic mountains and opposing any attempt to construct a skyline drive over the crest of the White Mountains which would impair their grandeur, will be one of the major projects of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, according to Mr. Philip W. Ayres, secretary of the society.

Opposition to the proposed scenic highway "which would impair or disfigure its primeval character" is voiced by officials of the society, who declare that the society will lend its support to "plans of the White Mountains National Forest Administration to build other and more useful roads elsewhere, which will afford comparable scenic features and at the same time serve other important purposes."

Mr. Ayres also stated that another contribution of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests would be a movement to restore Franconia Notch to its "original naturalness and beauty by removing all trace of human habitation from this nationally famous clearing and returning the area to its original wildness."

"All unsightly signs, buildings, walkways, gates, etc., now visible from the highway will be removed and relocated in carefully concealed spots further back from the road and into the forest," Mr. Ayres said. Plans have been completed and only await necessary funds. An outstanding accomplishment of the past year was the blazing of a trail from the Flume, back through a gorge never before seen by the public, without marring the beauty of the primeval forests.

Retirement Fund Started By Southern Exporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 14—A coöperative retirement and insurance program, with employees and the company sharing the cost, is announced by the Cone Export and Commission Company here. The plan provides an assured income commencing for men at the age of 65 and for women at 60.

The retirement income is expected to equal 1½ per cent of the average salary, multiplied by the number of years of service. During active service insurance protection is provided. If an employee leaves the company after 20 years, the company agrees to leave to his credit the payments it has made toward his retirement income in the form of an annuity.

The company intends to purchase an additional amount of retirement income so that older employees will receive a return which will equal at least 36 per cent of their original salary. The plan is being administered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

League Urged on Ecuador

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (By U. P.)—Delegates from Spain, Portugal and 15 Latin-American nations yesterday cabled Ecuador, expressing their hopes that state would join the League of Nations during the current session of the Assembly.

Hull and Roper Enter Arms Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

Pont insisted was because the country was "starved for agricultural products."

In 1933, the du Ponts were requested by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., representative in China to make an effort to have restrictions against sending arms to the Canton Government lifted, but Mr. Lammot du Pont said that "absolutely no action" was taken by his company.

Apparently stopped from sending munitions into the Gran Chaco area by President Roosevelt's arms embargo, an agent of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company is reported to have simply passed the business along to his company's long-time British associate, with interlocking stockholding, the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

This evidence, brought out by late testimony at the inquiry yesterday, revealed once more the difficulties confronting any attempt to choke off the arms supply which is feeding any given war. In the Chaco instance, the American embargo was imposed after British and other European statesmen had caustically blamed the United States for not joining a proposed League embargo.

The United States immediately declared its blockade and the implication was that Great Britain would simultaneously stop shipments to the Chaco area. But the latter presented to the Nye committee, showing a neat exchange of business between American and British firms, stated, "Since there is no embargo obtaining in England, we telegraphed I. C. I. (Imperial Chemical Industries) in London to quote you direct."

Another Key Incident

Thus was revealed another key incident in the American attempt to stop a war. The embargo, while it apparently did halt du Pont shipments from the United States, was hardly effective at all in keeping munitions from the South American belligerents. They simply turned to the British concern with which du Ponts coöperated.

Chile Rejects Bids Of U. S. Air Firms

By the Associated Press
Santiago, Chile, Sept. 14

SEÑOR EMILIO BELLO, Chilean Defense Minister, served notice today that the bids of American aviation firms seeking to sell materials to the government will not be considered.

In a letter to Señor Diego Aracena, Aviation Chief, Señor Bello said:

"Please inform American firms which have bid for the sale of aviation materials that their bids will not be considered, and that they may retire from negotiations."

The incident was engagingly admitted by Mr. Irénée du Pont, director in the famous firm, when he said of Mr. N. E. Bates Jr., the company's representative in Paraguay, that he guessed "Mr. Bates had made a bust!"

Though the armament makers were thus able to circumvent embargoes after declared, they did not hesitate to oppose any such action before it was taken, evidence showed. Major K. K. V. Casey, in charge of the company's military sales, testified to conferring with war and navy officials in opposition to the Fish embargo resolution, as well as the Borah resolution introduced at the request of President Hoover. Mr. Aiken Simmons, a representative of the firm, called on Captain Gage in the chief of naval operations' office, and wrote that "Captain Gage will take appropriate action to have the bill opposed on the floor of the House."

"And yet you made no effort to influence legislation!" commented Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho.

Activities Not Denied

While these activities were not denied by the four members of the du Pont firm who sat in a row before the committee late yesterday, they did forcefully argue that nationalization of the armament industry would set the nation a year back in event of war. Irénée also testified that in his view the armaments manufacturers were chiefly responsible for "preventing the United States from becoming a German colony as the outcome of the World War."

The manufacturers' opposition to nationalization of their business was sharp and outspoken, although Irénée du Pont's sentence, "If you nationalize, I think we would be a year getting started in another war, just as we were in the last one," aroused some questions as to why the independent and unnationalized industry in 1917 encountered the same difficulties predicted for a nationalized industry in future.

Printers' Union Asks Week of 30 Hours And Work Insurance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Demands for government unemployment insurance and a 30-hour week for printers were made here yesterday by the International Typographical Union at its seventy-eighth annual convention now in session.

It has been the practice of the typographers for the past two years for those who had work to give up one day's employment a week to some one without regular work. Thus a kind of voluntary unemployment insurance has been in operation, while certain of the local unions have assessed employed members in order to pay out unemployment benefits. There has been no general system of unemployment insurance within the union. The convention yesterday adopted a resolution which "urges the enactment of government unemployment insurance."

Other resolutions considered dealt with the inroads being made into the printing business by the new substitute methods which can be performed with cheaper labor, such as planograph, mimeograph, multigraph, etc., and one was adopted which called on the NRA to take some action to protect printers. The typographers also voted to support the American Federation of Labor in boycotting German-made goods until Germany "ceases its repressive policy of persecution of Jewish people."

President Roosevelt was asked to prevent the use of both federal and state troops while the textile workers' strike is in progress.

Red Men Install Ruland

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14 (AP)—Mr. Arthur J. Ruland, of Binghamton, N. Y., was installed as the Great Incohonee of the Improved Order of Red Men at ceremonies which last night climaxed the centennial session of the order's Great Council. Mr. Ruland in his inaugural address, pleaded for a "restoration of the sturdy Americanism of our forefathers."

Pennsylvania Loser In Primaries Bolts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 14—Asserting that the Republican Party in Pennsylvania is controlled by the "selfish and reactionary domination of the 'Grundy-Mellon-Atterbury' bloc," Mr. Charles J. Margiotti, unsuccessful candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination at the primaries, broke with his party today.

Urging the eradication of what he termed the "baneful influence" of Mr. W. L. Mellon, Gen. W. W. Atterbury and Mr. Joseph R. Grundy, Mr. Margiotti announced he would stump the State for the Democratic ticket.

The Republican platform fails to "come to grips" with the economic and social problems facing the State, Mr. Margiotti asserted.

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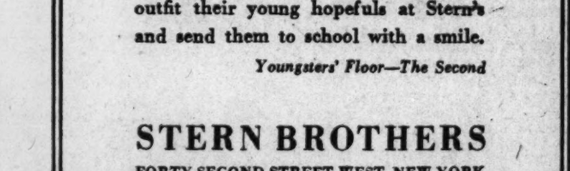

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Bridge Handcraft Revived by CCC In Camp Project

Span at Charlemont to Be Dedicated Under Official Auspices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLEMONT, Mass., Sept. 14—American pioneers—handicapped by a few tools and less money—spanned rivers and dammed streams with rock-crib structures.

Tomorrow a modern rock-crib bridge, built across Charlemont's Cold River by 200 CCC veterans who revived the forgotten construction art, will be dedicated at 3 p. m. by federal and state officials. The public is invited.

The dedication is the climax of the work accomplished here by the 200 World War veterans now stationed at the Veterans Conservation Corps camp in the Mohak Trail State Forest. More than a year ago many of the 200 stormed Washington with the Second Bonus Expeditionary Force to demand bonus payments. President Roosevelt, instead, enlisted them in his "forest army." Shortly afterward they marched into the Mohawk forest. Their opposing force was forest-destroyers; the objectives, woodland conservation and expansion of forest recreational opportunities.

Review Major Victories

Today these veterans, awaiting the dedication, look back on major victories. Forest pests have been eradicated. Large areas have been reforested. Others have been thinned. The bridge and a 150-foot dam, the only one of their kind in the State, have been completed as part of a program to make the Mohawk Trail Auto Camp one of the finest in the East.

As a result of these accomplishments, the 200 men, camp supervisor and camp army director of Camp 371, CCC, received permission to invite the high governmental officials participating in the bridge dedication to a special luncheon preceding the dedication exercises.

Governor Ely, Mr. Robert Fechner, national director of the Emergency Conservation Corps; Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commander, First Corps Area; Mr. Samuel A. York, state commissioner of conservation, and State and federal senators and representatives from the district are among the participating officials.

Saga of Accomplishments

Since last October the veterans have been hauling logs and stone for the bridge and 150-foot dam built to increase the popularity of the Mohawk Trail camp.

The saga of these structures has been written by the camp superintendent, Mr. Guy F. Harden, in the language of the woodsman. Illustrated with more than 30 photographs of the work in progress, in booklet form, it will be given to each of the 30 or more attending officials.

The bridge was necessary to make the automobile camp more accessible to motorists. The dam backs up the Cold River to make a swimming pool. This river, an intermittently turbulent and quiet stream, runs between the highway and the camp. It could be forded only at low water.

Commissioner York ordered the bridge built. The problem was to curtail expense for materials, as CCC money is mainly for labor. On a Maine trip Mr. York inspected old rock-crib structures. Back in the good old days, pioneer ingenuity invented rock-crib construction. Field and forest supplied the necessary rocks and logs. Thus material costs were low.

The day following his return to Massachusetts the impressed Mr. York ordered Mr. Egbert Hans, CCC landscape architect, to design a rock-crib bridge and dam.

Followed Forestry Practice

Unlike the Colonials who cut logs anywhere and everywhere, the VCC cut trees only where thinning was needed. This practice necessitated swamp logging, at times two miles away. Various crews cut, trimmed and hauled the logs. Another made them ready for use on the bridge and dam, which necessitated revival of the forgotten art of hewing and notching. In addition the broad ax had to be wrested from the past.

The "cribs" were formed by laying the logs crosswise over each other, with the notches fitted together to form the joints, as in building a log cabin. Hand-made iron spikes fastened the logs together. Cracks were filled with rocks and puddled clay or earth. The "crib" abutments were embedded in the stream bed and banks. The "cribs" are diamond shaped, with the points directed up and down stream to minimize resistance to the flow of water.

Forty-foot beech and oak logs form the bridge foundation. Handhewn ash and oak form the floor. More than 1000 logs were used in the bridge alone. It is a two-lane span, the roadways measuring approximately 10 feet each.

Ignored Severe Weather

The dam was built in the same manner. Only Mr. Harden's saga can tell the story of the winter struggle to complete these structures, of the men's carrying on in the face of the unusually severe weather. Time after time the raging river threatened to ruin the partly completed work. Only strenuous effort prevented destruction, as Mr. Harden records:

"It was a terrible day, the day of the blizzard, but we wanted to keep our wood logging roads clear before the snow drifted in, to keep the ice, snow and sleet off the logs on the bridge so that we would not be delayed when the storm let up. It was too much to order men out. Yet they volunteered 100 per cent."

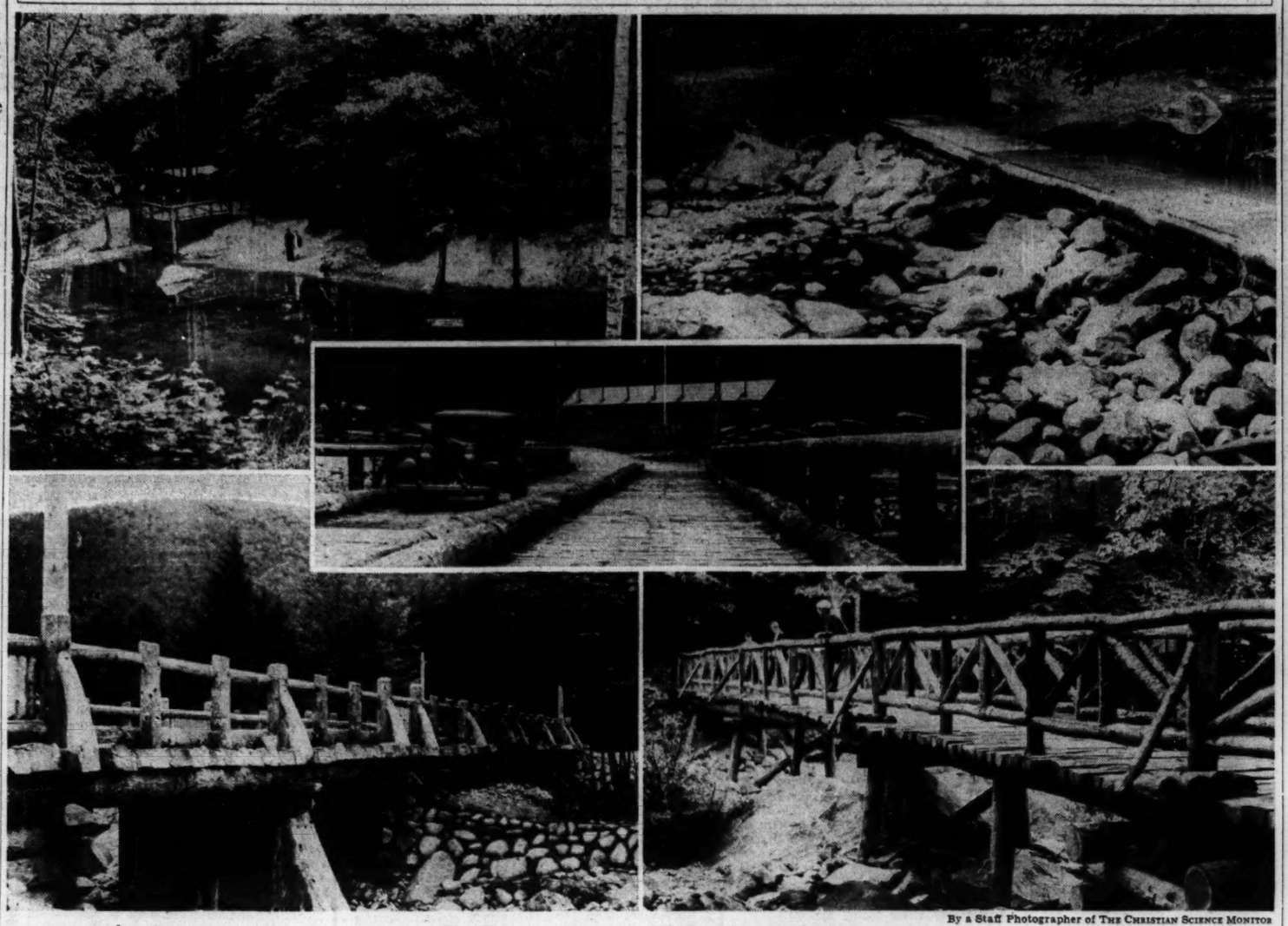
Beside the dam and vehicular bridge, a rustic foot bridge was also built. Of course, these structures were built only at the Mohawk Trail camp. However, the work is indicative of the program being carried out in Massachusetts forests by the CCC.

When the conservation units first entered the state forests, Mr. York said: "We are to build roads, firebreaks and water holes in our state forests. From a forestry standpoint these are utilitarian means to insure better fire-fighting facilities. But there is no reason why the roads should not lead us to places of interest, why the firebreaks should not be or include attractive foot trails to and along beauty spots, while the water holes will be no less efficient for being beautiful ponds and lakes."

Thus the swimming pool at the Mohawk Trail camp serves as a water hole for fire fighting as well. In other state forests other types of dams and bridges have been built, but all to blend with surrounding scenery.

The program for forest improvement along forestry and improvement lines may necessitate 10 years' work. But when it is completed, swimming pools will replace trickling streams, scenic trails will lead to forests once barred from public view, and rustic bridges will span brooks and rivers in the Bay State's forest park system, which, experts declare, will be second to none.

Artistic Utility Achieved in Massachusetts by Conservation Corps



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Former War Veterans Overcome All Obstacles in Forestry Project

Upper Left—Swimming Pool Formed by CCC Dam in Mohawk Trail State Forest. Upper Right—Rock-Crib Dam. Center—Roadway of 157-Foot Rock-Crib Bridge. | Lower Left—Bridge Which Is to Be Dedicated With Appropriate Ceremonies. Lower Right—Rustic Footbridge Built by CCC in Same Forest.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday, probably with occasional light showers tonight; slowly rising temperature; gentle to moderate east and southeast winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight and in the interior Saturday.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, with slowly rising temperatures.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably occasional light rain tonight, with rising temperatures in the north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably occasional light rain tonight, with rising temperatures in north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate north or northeast winds, becoming variable over north portions, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Saturday, with light rains tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	65	New Orleans	76	88
Bermuda	78	84	New York	64	68
Chicago	66	72	Norfolk, Va.	74	80
Denver	54	86	Philadelphia	66	70
Helena, Mont.	38	60	St. Louis	66	72
Jacksonville	74	82	St. Paul	64	86
Kansas City	74	70	San Francisco	64	78
Los Angeles	62	86	Washington	66	70
Miami, Fla.	76	84			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., Sept. 14.
B—Maximum, Sept. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:30 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 4:05 a. m., D. S. T.; height, 8.7 ft.
Light all vehicles at 7:27 p. m.

Radio Signals Cleared By Cold Cathode Tube

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Successful tests of a new cold cathode tube as a radio oscillator, recently developed by Mr. Phil T. Farnsworth, young inventor, were announced by Television Laboratories, Ltd., yesterday.

The tests in broadcasts to Hawaii, Los Angeles and New York from a station here, were described as a "complete success." Mr. Farnsworth developed the tube while seeking methods of obtaining greater sensitivity in television scanning and transmission.

The impulses when received, experts said, have a high-pitched flute-like quality and resemble a crystal-controlled transmission both in quality and frequency. Mr. Farnsworth discovered the fundamental of the new tube in 1922 when he was a high school freshman.

Move to Nullify NRA Fails in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 14—Efforts to scrap the New Jersey State National Recovery Administration failed here Sept. 12 when the Assembly voted 31 to 21 to continue its operation.

Efforts to abolish the state NRA were led by Assemblyman Isabelle Reinert (R), of Collingswood, who characterized it as "choking private enterprise and creating a monopoly, as well as having a high administration cost." Her attack on the State Recovery Administration was answered by Assemblyman Anthony J. Siracusa (R), of Atlantic City, who defended the codes and demanded stricter enforcement of them.

Passage of a bill by Assemblyman W. Stanley Naughright (R), of East Orange, to appropriate $10,000,000 for unemployment relief also passed the House. The money would be raised by a new bond issue to be amortized by receipts from the State's liquor tax.

Beer Ban Upheld at Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 14—Sunday sale of beer by the glass continues under the ban here as a result of the primary election this week. The voters upheld the City Council in the stand aldermen took in passing the ordinance. The expression of public sentiment was sought by the council.

Handcuffs and Chains Melted In Memorial to Spanish Woman

Concepcion Arenal Was the Florence Nightingale of Her People as Well as Pioneer in Feminist Activities and Leader of Social Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Hundreds of handcuffs, chains and locks have been melted down and converted into a Madrid statue in honor of Concepcion Arenal, Spain's first woman inspector of prisons.

Thanks to Señorita Victoria Kent, Director of Prisons under the Republic, the efforts of a group of Spanish women, commenced four years ago, have matured in this tribute to the memory of the nation's great social worker and one of the most distinguished women of the last century.

The monument is a testimony to the Florence Nightingale of Spanish prisoners as well as the great pioneer of feminine activities. She was not only a leader in numerous social reforms but a poet and novelist of considerable merit. She was appointed Inspector of Prisons by Isabel II, but was deprived of this post merely because she was a woman and strangely enough by a Republican government pledged to ideals of liberty.

Though as a penologist Concepcion Arenal's practical work was cut short by the interference of politicians, her splendid example bore fruit in its inspiration of Señorita Kent, the Republic's first Director of Prisons. Largely guided by the earlier reformer's ideals, she swept away many of the cruelties attending Spanish prison life. She ordered the removal of all heavy chains and handcuffs provided in solitary confinement cells.

One of Señorita Kent's outstanding achievements which remains as a tribute to her predecessor's example is the prison for women established on modern lines in Madrid. Here life is made as pleasant as possible for the inmates. It has cells nicely furnished and into which penetrates sunlight. It has bath rooms, recreation grounds, electric bells, telephones and a library. The women's children are admitted and can be looked after by them in a homelike atmosphere. There are classes in domestic science, geography and other subjects.

Concepcion Arenal's father, a Galician lawyer, suffered exile for his liberal ideas, and as Concepcion not only read all the books in his library as a young girl, but learned French, English and Italian without a teacher, he said it was a pity she was not a man, as she might have continued her studies at the university. When she begged to be allowed to do so, he shook his head. It would give rise to too great a "scandal," he explained.

Soon after, the professors at the Central University of Criminology observed a young boy whose punctual attendances and intense application gained their sympathy. It was some time before the discovery was made that this most diligent of all students was a girl in male attire.

Pennsylvania Clearing Way for Relief Funds

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 14 (AP)—The special session of the Legislature Sept. 12 began the task of scraping together $20,000,000 to feed and clothe the state's jobless during the coming winter.

A few minutes after Gov. Gifford Pinchot personally recommended the use of money in a half dozen state funds, together with liquor store profits, the House advanced a sheaf of bills designed to carry his plan into effect.

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Opens Sept. 17th, 1934
50 Weeks
$1 $2 $5 $10
WEEKLY DEPOSIT
Checks mailed Sept. 16, 1935
The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank
30 School St., Boston
1906 Centre St., W. Roxbury
696 Centre St., Jamaica Pln.
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Consult Travel Experts who know every Cruise and every ship—and make reservations early.
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THE SOUTH SEAS
Steamship tickets all lines at regular tariff rates.
Literature sent upon request.
WALTER H. WOODS CO.
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as Important in Writing as in Putting..!
Your pen, like your putter, must "feel" right to achieve a smooth stroke . . . respond instantly and surely to the demands of a style distinctly YOURS. With a pen point perfectly suited to you, ease and confidence result . . . and SHOW in your handwriting.
Waterman's dealers have the "Point Selection Tray" on their counters so that you may make the interesting Waterman's "7 Point Test." You are invited to write with all seven points and thus be sure to get the point that is absolutely RIGHT for you.
Back to School with a Waterman's
Greater interest in school work is the natural result of the pleasure that writing with a Waterman's affords. Your boy or girl will be a better student if equipped with the world's finest writing instrument . . . also noted for the perfection of its point . . . the simplest and most practical filling device . . . generous ink capacity and beautiful colorings.
PENS $2.75 to $10 . . . PENCILS $1 to $5
Waterman's Inks
For fountain pen and general use in school, home and office . . . free-flowing, uniform in color and free from clogging sediment. Cartoned for your convenience.
A NEW MODEL $3.00 ATTRACTIVE COLORS
Waterman's
50th Anniversary of Waterman's—The First Practical Fountain Pen

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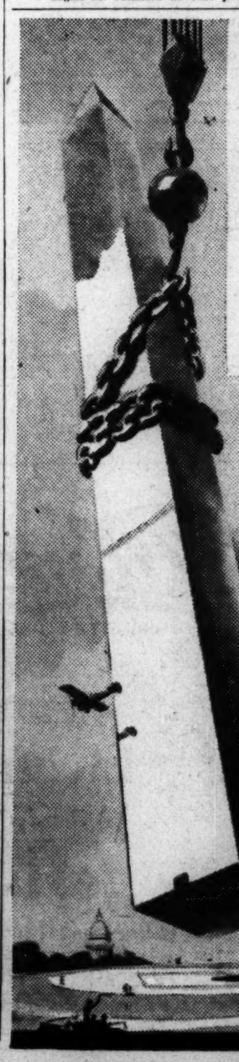

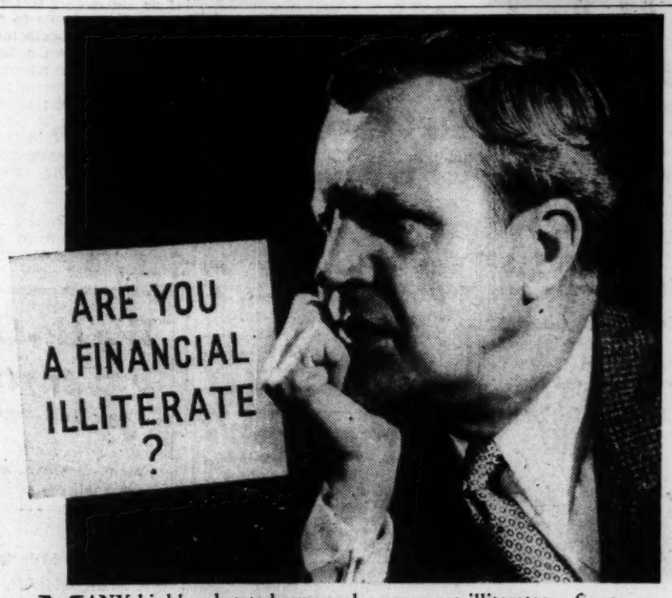

MANY highly educated men and women are illiterates . . . *financially.* Intellectual, keen-minded, broad-visioned, they direct large enterprises . . . enjoy lucrative professional practices—*and never capably manage a dollar they own!*

Are you one of these? Pause, now, and think a moment. Of all the money that has come into your hands, how much has passed on, and how much has remained behind? That's the test of financial intelligence. Grade yourself . . . but be honest!

Now, then. What about that boy of yours—or that girl? Shall they, too, grow up to be financial illiterates? Shall they reach middle age with not the slightest conception of how properly to manage the money they earn?

Join Investors Syndicate in an emphatic "No!" to those questions. A widespread concerted expression of opinion will induce school officials to add a Money Management course to the school curriculum. *We are sponsoring that movement.* Already, some states are doing so; others are planning to. But many are inactive.

We appeal to Parent-Teachers' associations and school boards *everywhere.* What are you doing about this? Will *you* help? We are accumulating much valuable material from schools that *are* teaching Money Management. An outline of this information will be mailed on request. (Address Money Management Department, Investors Syndicate, Minneapolis, Minnesota.)

And a word to every reader of this message. *Your* endorsement of this important enterprise may help many growing boys and girls to secure proper education in the control of money. Add your signature to the rapidly growing roster. Clip and mail the coupon below, and put your influence behind this timely movement.

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Offices in 51 principal cities: Representatives throughout U. S. and Canada. Affiliated Companies: Investors Syndicate Title & Guaranty Company, New York—Investors Syndicate, Ltd., Montreal

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You may add my name to those who want the children of today taught the principles of Money Management in the Schools.
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NAME .....
STREET ..... CITY & STATE .....

Union Domination Of Workers Hit By Manufacturers

Declare Strike Called in Defiance of Findings of Federal Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The National Association of Manufacturers came out strongly today in support of the employers in the textile strike, declaring that "if an organized minority through what amounts to open revolt can compel revision of laws, while demanding support from governmental relief funds, then orderly government hangs in the balance."

The association's announcement came from Mr. Robert L. Lund, chairman of the board, and followed "an intensive study of labor conditions, and particularly the textile strike, by the board of prominent industrialists representing business over the country."

It came also after a warning early in the week to employers not to accept the majority rule decisions of the National Labor Relations Board pending a ruling upon it by competent judicial authorities and to abide meanwhile by the interpretations of the Recovery Act made by President Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

"The country must understand that employers cannot in justice to their workers and the public accept domination by national labor unions which refuse to assume responsibility for or government suervision of their activities and which practice lawlessness and force, instead of peaceful negotiation of controversies which they themselves precipitate upon one pretext after another to enlarge their memberships," Mr. Lund said.

"Good government demands that any group exercising power under governmental sanction itself submit to supervision by government. This is a simple axiom, yet these national unions have consistently held through the years that they are a law unto themselves. . . .

"The events of the textile strike epitomize the activities of national union organization in other strikes. Although a special survey by the Planning and Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration less than two months ago had held that economic conditions in the textile industry did not permit further wage increases, the strike was called in defiance of the Government. . . ."

Mr. Lund held that a minority of the textile workers were on strike and that only a minority of the strikers favored walking out, the balance having been forced to quit work through intimidation.

"The nation's employees and employers will not submit to such tactics," he declared. "National Recovery Administration codes were entered into with the word of the Government that they were laws, subject to change only by lawful procedure.

If an organized minority, through what amounts to open revolt, can compel revision of laws, while demanding support from government relief funds, then orderly government hangs in the balance.

Simultaneously, Mr. Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, saw in the industrial situation "two strong forces with a common vice," and attributed to them the uneasiness about business in general and the National Recovery Administration in particular.

"The vice is greed of certain union labor organizations and certain business interests," he declared.

Mr. Heimann characterized it as unfortunate that the really interested party of the textile strike has little or no authoritative voice.

"The consumer is the real party at interest," he declared, "yet his voice can scarcely be heard above the din of the battle."

Art Center Has 'Fair' For 73 Canvases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Laguna Beach, Calif.

ART to this cliff-perched seaside city is what oysters are to Chesapeake Bay, or lumber to Seattle.

A solid week was given over to art in the Third Annual Festival of Arts. The exhibit consisted of 73 canvases, not all of which were local production. The committee in charge felt that by limiting exhibits to local artists it would be necessary to accept too many pieces of work from each artist.

Cuba Indicts 25 Reds For Trailing U. S. Envoy

HAVANA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Twenty-five asserted Communists arrested after soldiers charged they were following too closely the movements of the United States Ambassador, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, were indicted Sept. 12 and held for trial on charges of illegal assembly. The prisoners were confined in Principe Prison.

Meanwhile the Cuban Government went forward with its investigation of the circumstances surrounding the sailing of the Morro Castle Wednesday of last week, as harbor authorities continued close watch on ships in port. The investigators are proceeding on the belief, expressed by Capt. Oscar Henandez, Chief of Port Police, that the fire was incendiary.

British Taxed Radio Shuns Advertising

Cultural Goal Uppermost in Government-Operated Networks Featuring Programs Free From Commercial Interruptions and Political Mud-Slinging—Ratio of English Sets to Population Approximates American Percentage

License Fee System Imitated on Continent and Elsewhere

The Old New Deal

Interest abroad in the Roosevelt New Deal has been lively from the start, because of its striking innovations and effect upon Europe. A member of the Monitor's Washington staff, who has followed the Roosevelt program at the capital from its start, has gone to England to study precedents for the American experiment and to compare it with European measures. He writes nine articles, of which this is the seventh.

By **Richard L. Strout**

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—America and England have gone off at a tangent in their control of wireless broadcasting. Their differing methods of management are a constant challenge to each other in a field in which extraordinary social and cultural factors are involved.

Of the three great organs of opinion—the cinema, press, and wireless—many believe that the last will ultimately be the greatest. England has recently completed its annual show at Olympia, while America's fall election is utilizing radio as never before. Certain it is that the present divergent policies in the two great English-speaking countries deserve thorough discussion and understanding on either side of the Atlantic.

Contrasts

As everyone knows, broadcasting in America is in private hands; programs are sponsored chiefly by two great companies or "chains," the National Broadcasting and the Columbia systems. The listener gets his entertainment mixed with advertising; private companies are prepared to pay great sums to go on the air with popular programs; while such governmental control as exists is in the hands of a commission of the typical American regulatory type. Under President Roosevelt's New Deal the old radio commission has recently been merged into a communications commission, which also handles telegraph and telephone companies.

In Great Britain, on the contrary, broadcasting is a monopoly in the hands of a quasigovernmental agency of the public utility trust type which operates, instead of merely regulating broadcasting, much as the "Grid" operates England's great superpower system. The British Broadcasting Corporation gives the listener his program unmixed with advertising; the listener pays 10s. annually for a license fee, which supports the scheme besides putting a handy penny into the Government's pocket. In return, he receives a program in the preparation of which there is a very definite sense of social responsibility, not to say uplift.

Which Is Better?

Of these two great systems, which is the better?

A personal answer to this ticklish question will be attempted at the end of this article, but for the minute we are concerned with the mechanics of the two schemes and their contrasting methods.

It is remarkable to note how the development of each follows the tradition of its own country. England has not shunned government ownership as has America; transit lines are run by cities; two-thirds of the power industry is publicly owned; gas mains are largely public; telephone and telegraph are operated by the post office. It was a natural development, therefore, to put the broadcasting monopoly under governmental supremacy.

On the other hand, in the United States "rugged individualism" has been the rule right down to Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal. Though this attitude seems recently to have been somewhat modified, radio came into being long before it was thought wise, for instance, to operate Muscle Shoals federally, or even to give direct governmental aid to the destitute.

How Many Sets?

One approach to a comparison of the two systems is to gauge their respective popularity by distribution of sets. This is a matter of statistics, and these are notoriously unreliable. That America led the way in radiocasting nobody can doubt. The historic Station KDKA started broadcasts in 1920; in 1922 there were 600 stations; in 1924, 1400.

Great Britain made a slower start. But by June 30, 1934, the accurate figures of the British Post Office show that 6,333,802 receiving sets had paid their 10s. tax; while in the United States 16,809,562 homes had radio sets, as of Jan. 1, 1933, according to a private census of the Columbia Broadcasting System and certain advertising agencies, which would certainly not minimize the number. At first sight this seems a big difference in America's favor, but America's population is about three times that of England. On a percentage basis, therefore, the same figures would give about 13.6 per cent of the American population with radios, while 18 months later the percentage was about 14 per cent for Great Britain.

Surprise to Americans

Admittedly these ratios are only approximate, but even so, their very closeness probably comes as a surprise to most Americans. Admitting that in the last 18 months tens of thousands of additional sets have been sold in the United States, that some homes now possess more than one set, and that there has been an extraordinary increase in automobile radios with no equivalent development in Great Britain thus far, yet it is a fact that with three times the per capita number of telephones in America, a huge superiority in motorcar possession, and a per capita wealth that leads the world, one would have supposed that radio sets would have shown a corresponding lead.

British receiving sets cost more than American sets, and each owner must, as already noted, pay an nual tax of $2.50. If, in the face of all this, British set ownership approximates American ownership, then certainly the British public must be getting something from wireless broadcasting that it values very much indeed.

Advertising

British programs cost much less than American programs and the complaint heard here is that American advertisers are taking away all the best radio talent.

The testimony of English commentators speaks for itself. A great many Americans who have listened to British programs feel that in the mechanics of presentation at least, and particularly in what might be called the "first line" programs, the New World is ahead of the Old, with a greater imagination, audacity (witness the Byrd Christmas broadcast from Little America) and opulence in gathering stellar performers. This is less true in the average day to day broadcasts.

One striking contrast the two countries certainly present, and this is in their respective approaches to controversial topics on the air. It is here that the quasi-governmental connection of radio in Great Britain finds its greatest difficulty.

Whatever side of a controversy it presents it is exposed to criticism and attack, and consequently it has adopted what strikes the American at first as a conservative and timid policy. In the United States almost anybody can get on the air who pays for it; and in a political election all the big speeches of the rival parties are carried, as a matter of course. Nobody "tones down" American politics for the listener and aside from respecting certain elementary decencies the speaker can say about what he pleases.

Controversial Topics

In England, on the other hand, as late as March, 1928, an absolute ban existed on all controversial subjects. Down to the present day the American manner of broadcasting all big political events and addresses hardly finds its equivalent in the B. B. C. practice of presenting alternate spokesmen of respective parties in specially prepared addresses with the advance instructions to drop platform tactics for the fireside demeanor.

The British policy has been to give equal opportunity to the government and to the opposition, which has meant that, because of the three-party system, the government actually received twice as much time as any other party, and always having the last word.

How the party out of office in America at any time would rage at giving the inevitable last word to the "ins."

This paternalistic attitude of moderating the heat of political debate and giving the government the final word is only one phase of a very definite policy of the B. B. C., that is, to give the public not so much what it wants, as what it wants plus what is good for it.

Political Debate

Though Americans may find it hard to agree to the wisdom of any limit on political debate, there are some aspects of this policy of a less controversial nature. The B. B. C. is definitely committed to exercising control of broadcasting for cultural and national betterment. There is no profit motive to reduce programs to the lowest common denominator of jazz rhythm. While dance music is given, and plenty of it, Sir John Reith, the B. B. C. director general, assumes the conscious objective of offering less frivolity than the average person might desire.

The B. B. C. is definitely attempting to develop the nation's appreciation of good music and education. Radio is looked upon as a public trust, with incalculable power of affecting public policy, national tastes and the outlook of the younger generation. It is felt that the potentialities are too big to let the profit motive enter into them. The B. B. C. is a semi-autonomous corporation, but this civic sense is enunciated again and again by Sir John.

He proceeds on the assumption that "a supply of good things creates a demand."

British Imitated

So far as imitation goes, nearly all countries outside of the United States have followed the British example of imposing license fees; and the B. B. C. has proved a popular model for imitation on the European Continent, in the British Dominions generally and in Japan, while even in Canada a national system on this model has been undertaken, although permissive advertising limited to 5 per cent of any single program has been retained, on the theory that Canadian industries might otherwise suffer in competition with radio advertising of United States products across the border.

British radio practice also differs markedly from American in treatment of news. The B. B. C. subscribes to all four big news agencies serving England and gives extensive summaries of their dispatches, while the American companies have recently cut down their news summaries in deference to protests of newspaper "competitors."

In England, no ill effect seems to have been suffered by newspapers because of these "rival" broadcasts, the first of which lasts half an hour, and they are a highly valued feature of the programs. So far as newspapers go, the British radio now seems to give the news without advertising, while American radio very largely gives the advertising without the news.

British Financing

British broadcasting suffers from lack of funds, the more so since a considerable percentage of its license fee money is diverted into the national treasury, just as gasoline taxes in the United States find their way into state exchequers rather than into better roads. The B. B. C. recoups some of this in its virtual monopoly of publications dealing with radio. These include its leaflets on extension courses, discussions of "broadcasting English," and the like. In addition, it publishes two widely circulated radio magazines. Its total printing reaches enormous proportions.

So much, then, for the contrasting British and American systems. Which one of them is better?

Obviously, to a considerable degree, the answer depends on personal choice. Mr. William Hard, American publicist and broadcaster, declares that the European system attempts to advance culture but not civics, while the American is advancing civics but not culture.

Personal Conclusions

The compiler of the B. B. C. Year Book for 1933 agrees in general with Mr. Hard's epigram. He says, "When allowance is made for the oversharpness of the generalization, the proposition as stated would be very difficult to confute."

The writer wants to speak a final word on his own account, in conclusion.

I possess a radio of my own; I am no highbrow; but many and many a night in America I have shut down the expensive equipment in despair over the type of jazz and "crooning" offered at every point on the dial. There are tens of thousands of others like me. The culmination of a magnificent piece of music by an advertisement of bath salts or cigarettes is an anomaly to which repetition does not lend attractiveness, and the interruption of a program to give such an advertisement is even worse.

British broadcasting may not reach the heights, but certainly it stays above the depths of American broadcasting; and it is motivated throughout by a sense of profound moral responsibility. I do object to government in broadcasting, but I object even more to cigarette advertisements in broadcasting. I believe that the American treatment of controversial matters is definitely superior to the British treatment; but on other matters I would make almost any concession to get my radio entertainment free of commercial dross.

How the Strike Stands by States

By the Associated Press

THE latest strike picture by states is shown in the following table:

States	Employed	Working	Idle from Strike
Maine	20,000	18,111	1,889
N. H.	17,500	1,875	15,228
Vermont	5,000	2,000	3,000
Mass.	116,000	32,950	82,712
R. I.	50,000	7,000	43,000
Conn.	33,000	14,325	18,475
N. Y.	13,000	3,500	9,500
N. J.	42,000	23,000	15,000
Penna.	80,700	33,200	47,000
Del.	1,200	1,200	None
Maryland	9,000	50	8,500
Virginia	22,000	22,000	None
N. C.	196,420	61,735	64,685
S. C.	74,700	36,350	38,350
Georgia	60,000	15,520	44,480
Alabama	46,075	24,000	16,075
Tennessee	25,000	17,500	7,500
Mississippi	4,700	3,600	1,100
Indiana	600	300	300
Iowa	920	20	900
Ohio	4,000	3,800	200
Kentucky	850	390	460
Texas	5,000	4,650	350
Totals	732,665	328,079	409,360

Beck 'Declares War' On New-Deal Trends

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP) — Representative James M. Beck, spearhead of the Republican attack in the House upon new-deal legislation and trends in government, plans to shift the scene of his activity to the federal courts at the end of his present term in Congress.

In announcing his withdrawal as a candidate for renomination, he condemned the voting of legislative power to the President and the "gagging" of minorities in Congress, which he said reduced the individual Congressman to the status of "one-four-hundredth of a rubber stamp."

Well-known as an orator, author and authority on the Constitution, Mr. Beck said he plans to use his "pen and voice" to restore the Republican Party to power and "save our form of Government."

Republicans of the Second Philadelphia district, which Mr. Beck has represented for seven years, have until Oct. 2 to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Amnesty Bill Frees Chileans

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 14 (By U. P.)—Numerous political trials were automatically quashed and hundreds of persons were freed Sept. 12 when the Senate finally approved an amnesty bill, already passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

Mills Closed in Rhode Island; Need Passes for Calling Army

(Continued from Page 1)

uated in this town are the large Branch River wool combing plants, owned by a French firm.

Pawtucket experienced a scare when it was learned last night that 25 sticks of dynamite had been stolen. Guards were placed around the city's reservoir in order to avert any damage to the water supply.

One of the most negative factors in the present situation is the scheduled strike of the wool sorters tonight—a strike affecting about 3000 employees, notaby in Lawrence, Lowell, Philadelphia and New York.

The report is current that the Manufacturers' Association meeting in Connecticut today will consider plans for engineering a uniform reopening of mills in that State.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Optimistic reports from Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, that strikers in the cotton textile industry are going back to the mills in increasing numbers in New England areas and in the South, and preparations by the cotton garment workers to call a strike of 400,000 men and women on Oct. 1, unless manufacturers obey President Roosevelt's order to cut hours and advance wages on that date, are the chief features in the labor situation here today.

Meanwhile, in Paterson, N. J., where 15,000 broadsilk workers have been on strike since last week, 20,000 dyers are today restrained from walking out to enforce their demands for shorter hours, increased wages and a closed shop, by a drastic injunction issued late yesterday by Vice-Chancellor Charles Egan at Jersey City.

The court order upholds the employing dyers in their refusal to scrap at once a contract with the workers which will expire on Oct. 24 and restrains the dyers from "calling a strike, discussing a strike or in any way interfering with the carrying out of the contract with the employers until a hearing on their demands is held on Sept. 24."

The strike of broadsilk workers in the Paterson area is progressing in an orderly manner, the mauling of two employees of a silk company by a group of pickets yesterday being the only evidence of violent tactics yet reported. The damage inflicted by the picketeers was reported to be slight and no arrests were made.

Mr. Sloan released a list of cotton textile plants in the South which had reported resuming operations with full staffs of workers, many of them without protection and without interference.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—The possibility that President Roosevelt might take a hand in the Rhode Island strike situation developed today as he boarded the yacht Nourmahal here for Newport to attend the America's Cup yacht races.

The President announced to newspaper men as he went aboard the Vincent Astor yacht that he would confer tomorrow morning at Fort Adams, R. I., with Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, head of the First Corps area.

On the outcome of his conference will depend whether the President will witness the first of the international races or go aboard a destroyer for Providence to take direct command of the strike situation.

Conditions Quieter

The President said that if the Rhode Island Legislature should request federal troops, Mr. Dern and General Conner, both at Boston, would be ordered to proceed immediately for a survey of the strike area and report directly to him.

In any event, the President said both the War Department head and his First Corps area commander would confer with him tomorrow morning at Fort Adams.

In view of the quieter conditions now prevailing in the Rhode Island strike centers it was believed by summer White House observers that regular troops would not be needed. But no chances are going to be taken, it was said.

Arrives in Rain

The President arrived at a lumber yard dock this morning in a driving rain. Wearing a blue business suit and a straw hat, he remained in the car several minutes talking with newspaper men about the strike and his plans at Newport.

The President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, sat in the car with him, but she did not go aboard the Nourmahal.

The President's grandchildren, "Sistie" and "Buzzie" Dall, children of his daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, arrived in a White House supply car before the President and visited the huge white yacht. They came ashore before the boat steamed out into the Hudson.

Vincent Astor, hatless in the rain, greeted the President at the gangplank and accompanied him aboard. Mr. Roosevelt stood at the rail until the ship departed. He is due at Newport tomorrow morning.

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League as World Barometer And Labor's Clearing House Held to Serve Humanity Well

Secretary-General's Report for Past Year Shows Wide Ramifications and Multitudinous Activities Making Progress, Despite Difficulties

League of Nations After 15 Years
Sixth in a Series of Articles

By Sisley Huddleston
European Editorial Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There lies before me the Secretary-General's report for the current year. The account that it gives of the activities of the League reveals the extraordinary variety of the subjects dealt with. There have been over 30 sessions of the Council up to date, and at each session there has been a full agenda to be considered by the delegates. This year's assembly is the fifteenth. There have been a considerable number of international gatherings held more or less under the auspices of the League. Loans have been floated on its recommendation. Innumerable recommendations have been made which have not always been carried out. It is not unfair to say that wars have been stopped by the League—though this is not equivalent to saying that they would necessarily have been fought had the League not existed, nor is it equivalent to saying that the League can at present prevent all wars, for in fact, since 1919, there have been many wars in different parts of the world.

Three Disputes

After outlining the proceedings in the Disarmament Conference and the diplomatic negotiations outside the conference there are passages relating to the disputes between Colombia and Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay, China and Japan, in which the League has interested itself. If the first dispute was amicably arranged, the second pursues its stupid and murderous way. Perhaps the American initiative of an embargo on war weapons which the League submitted to its members will be more effective. The third unquestionably damaged the prestige of the League, inasmuch as it took sides against Japan, without, after long and stormy deliberations, and a report by the Lytton Commission, being able to impose its decisions.

I was in Geneva during the discussions, and it was perfectly obvious to me that there was an enormous difference between the ostensible opinions of various governments and their secret sympathies.

Intervention by a single nation, or by a collectivity of nations, is singularly complicated. It may produce a reversal of rôles. It may provoke results which are the opposite of those intended. In short, the Manchurian affair makes it abundantly plain that we have not begun to think out these world problems.

Clearing-House

Among other matters which came up was the request for assistance presented by the Liberian Government, and the accusations of enforced labor, a claim by the Finnish Government in connection with Finnish ships used during the war, and incidents which occurred on the Hungaro-Yugoslav frontier. The League acted as a competent clearing-house.

Then there were questions relating to the administration of the Free City of Danzig, the preparations for the plebiscite in the Saar territory, now under the administration of the League but called upon to vote as to its future attachments, the protection of minorities, the persistence of slavery, the fulfillment of the mandates for the control of territories formerly belonging to ex-enemy countries and subsequently put under the protection again the League performed its task without laying itself open to criticism.

Then the economic committee made some progress with the unification of customs nomenclature, and endeavored to follow up the work of the Economic Conference of London which had poor enough results. The financial organization devoted itself to conditions in Austria, Hungary Roumania, Greece.

Loans Not Successful

Incidentally, it should be acknowledged that what are called the League loans have not turned out well, though having regard to the world depression, it is gratifying that some percentage of them may be saved. Perhaps, however, the League will be less inclined after this experience to facilitate loans in which investors run the risk of losing their money.

Such bodies as the statistical experts and the economic intelligence service undoubtedly prove their utility. They act as a kind of barometer which is well worth watching.

There has been a great deal of collaboration on public hygiene. Social questions take a prominent place—the protection and welfare of children and young people. Penal and penitentiary questions have also received attention. A convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs has come into force, though it is now sought to carry the matter a stage further.

Along Many Lines

An imposing historique of relief work and the settlement of refugees is given. The organization for intellectual coöperation has studied a variety of subjects, such as the influence of the cinema, the radio, libraries, museums, mechanization, school textbooks, on social and international conditions. This is a very brief analysis of the operations of the League as they are noted in the report of the current year, and it could be greatly extended. It will be seen merely by reference to a single document of this year, the League has really meant a great deal in the life of the world.

Nor does this include any account of the institutions which are autonomous, but which can scarcely be regarded as altogether separate from the League. There is, for example, the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was set up by the first Assembly. It is over 300 years ago that Grotius published his system of international law, but even now it is impossible to pretend that international law binding on the sovereign powers is observed. But at least a beginning has been made, and the World Court has endeavored to act without national bias. The judges have, in fact, handed down decisions in which some of them have voted against their governments. It is, perhaps, for this reason that nations still shrink from the obligation of submitting major matters to an international bench. Yet the tendency of the ex-allied countries. Here is to seek and accept the jurisdiction of the court. The process may be gradual.

As I see it, the undisputed authority of the World Court in all juridical disputes among nations, must be a thing of comparatively slow growth. It would be wrong to hurry it unduly, for it is by persuasion and not by imposition that nations will eventually discern the advantages of submitting cases to a tribunal which is impartial. They will learn that if decisions are given against them when they are wrong, the adverse verdict itself is an assurance of favorable decisions when they are right. Order and justice in international relations are infinitely preferable to the arbitrariness which still prevails and which is based on a precarious superiority in strength.

I. L. O. Is Effective

Once more, the International Labor Organization, which is independently housed at Geneva, has admirably fulfilled its function of thrashing out labor problems. Its purpose is to raise the general standard of living—not to the detriment of the employer, who has everything to gain by the elimination of unfair competition. Each country must work out its peculiar problems for itself, but the results must be coördinated. In other words, there must be international agreements, or else human progress in one country will leave it economically at the mercy of a backward country.

The old feud between employers and workers is being ended, so far as it can be ended by an international organization, in which sit not only representatives of the governments but representatives of the organized workers and employers in each country. The members are not necessarily confined to the League. The United States has decided to join.

Even when there is no agreement reached—as was the case this year on the proposal of a 40-hour week—the fact of international discussion tends to bring the nations into line. Even though the conventions are not formally ratified by all countries, a number of countries pass laws which are in correspondence with the conventions. In the long run the International Labor Organization makes it easier for the progressive countries to improve the lot of the workers, and compels the backward countries to take some steps in the some direction.

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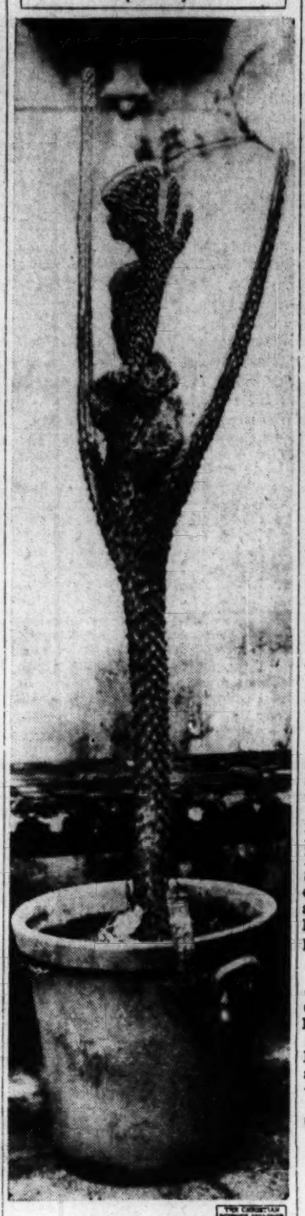

One of Rarest Cactus Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—One of the rarest plants of the cactus family is the Harrissia Brookii Cristata Monstrosia, which is said to be found growing wild only on Cape Sable at the southernmost tip of the peninsula of Florida. This example is one of the few "in captivity" and is on the Star Island estate of Mr. Calvin Bentley.

Three Powers Demand Poles Shall Observe League Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

principle of revision should be applied to greater questions.

This time it is hoped that Russian negotiations outside the regular League procedure, which have proved so troublesome, have ended. The French delegation, which has been the go-between, has received Russia's contemplated response to the draft of the invitation, and on examination it is regarded as satisfactory. Preliminary transactions are thus completed and today the official step for Russia's admission can, after a week's delay, be taken.

Alarming

Disregard for convention is contagious. Japan went out because it disliked the League decisions. Germany resigned because it could not secure military changes in the treaty. Italy has sulked. Now Poland takes it on itself to denounce the minorities arrangements which irk it. Friends of the League are alarmed. There must be strict respect for engagements or the covenant whereon the League is based will signify nothing. Nations cannot pretend to act in association and at the same time do exactly as they please. That is why it was considered necessary for Sir John Simon, M. Barthou and Baron Aloisi to make declarations today in the assembly.

Either the League must be consolidated immediately or it will have received a disastrous blow. Many people think there will be salutary reaction to recent challenges to the League. In that case it may have gained by these attacks. Yet one cannot fail to note the growing antagonism of certain nations, which is at the bottom of these unhappy manifestations. Between France and Poland relations are embittered. Some believe that the so-called eastern Locarno and methods adopted to enforce it have done harm to the cause of European peace.

Anti-German

There is besides most unfortunate developments in the current anti-German sentiment. Commentators like "Pertinax" of the Echo de Paris go so far as to state that the League is only effectively alive as a nucleus of a defensive coalition against Germany—a coalition which, however, won't be easy to form.

The Saar question, scathing denunciation of the alleged partiality of the League's governing commission, is made by the "German front." The commission naturally replies, but the spectacle of this verbal match is not edifying.

In regard to Austria, it is apparent that in meetings of statesmen here various plans have been studied. One is the old diplomatic device often resorted to in the nineteenth century of obtaining pledges of nonintervention in Austria's internal affairs in a pact signed by the great powers. But it is unlikely that everybody would sign and there would then be substituted a treaty of mutual assistance concluded by countries directly interested in the fate of Austria. It may be that a central European understanding is much more urgent than the eastern Locarno.

Paraguay and Bolivia have issued long explanations of their conflict. Bolivia asserts that in invoking Article 15 of the Covenant it is making its supreme effort to obtain a final solution to the problem of Gran Chaco. It is believed that it may be possible to induce the parties to submit to the decision of the World Court after their conference at Buenos Aires.

Oil Firms Help Halt Gasoline Tax Evasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14—Indorsing reasonable gasoline taxes for road building and maintenance, Mr. Baird H. Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries committee, placed Sept. 12 all the resources of his committee at the disposal of state gasoline tax administrations combating tax evasions.

Addressing a group of governors, tax administrators and representatives of the gasoline industry at the opening session of the three-day American gasoline tax conference, Mr. Markham demanded that federal, county and municipal governments withdraw from the gasoline tax field. He insisted that the revenue from gasoline should be raised only by a reasonable state tax and should be applied to the specific purpose for which it was levied.

States which have given their tax collectors enough money for enforcement, have provided them with an adequate staff, and have atttempted to put real "teeth" in their gasoline tax laws, have benefited by increases in revenue to an extent that not only repaid the investment, but returned a profit, Mr. Markham held.

Delegates to the conference revealed that the Department of the Interior has begun building up a fleet of patrol craft to watch tankers and stop the wholesale bootlegging of fuel. The new miniature navy begins with three light fast vessels in New York Harbor.

Chile Greets New Envoy

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 14 (By U. P.)—Señor Joaquin Pedroso presented his credentials yesterday as Minister of Portugal

Free Educational Courses Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Men and women who are stifling ambitions to enter careers in literature, journalism, radio or motion pictures may realize their hopes through special courses of training which the New York State Department of Education and the Board of Education of the City of New York are offering free of cost to a limited number of applicants this fall.

Registration for the 15-week fall term will begin at the New York State Building, 80 Centre Street, New York City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 13, and continue each evening thereafter from 5 to 8 o'clock until the quota for each class is filled. Prospective students must apply in person.

The classes will begin on Sept. 17 and be held from Monday to Friday evenings, inclusive. There will be no charges for tuition, matriculation or text materials.

Any person 17 years of age or older, irrespective of previous educational background, is eligible to admission in the classes. The subjects include histrionics, voice, diction, pantomime, direction, film editing, motion picture photography, make-up, radio microphone technique, scenario writing, radio continuity writing, journalism, short story and feature writing.

A placement agency, manuscript marketing service and radio audition bureau are available without cost to students who successfully complete the courses.

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Apple Sponge Pudding
(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
1-3 cup sugar
1½ cups strained apple sauce
¼ teaspoonful grated lemon rind
2 eggs
½ cup boiling water
¼ teaspoonful salt

Mix together boiling water, apple sauce, sugar, salt, lemon rind and beaten egg yolks, and cook over boiling water until mixture thickens slightly. (Less sugar will be needed if apple sauce has been sweetened.) Remove from fire. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot mixture, stir until dissolved, and add lemon juice. Cool until it begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Chill, and when firm, unmold. Garnish with cooked apple quarters or with orange marmalade and nut meats. Serve with whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, or a custard sauce. A little ginger or the small red cinnamon candies may be cooked with the apple pulp.

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If you do not know the location of your nearest Economy Grocery Store, please consult your phone book. Most Ecco stores are equipped to give you simplified phone shopping service.

Oranges CALIFORNIA SUNKIST 2 doz. 45c
Lemons CALIFORNIA SUNKIST doz. 29c
TOKAY Grapes 2 lbs. 15c
FANCY NATIVE Celery 2 bun. 15c
FANCY NATIVE Onions 10 lbs. 25c

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To Roast — Rib or Chine End
Pork Loins lb. 21c
Pork Chops, Best Center Cuts . . . . . lb. 29c

LAMB LEGS	Genuine Spring	lb. 25c
LAMB FORES	Genuine Spring	lb. 13c
SMOKED SHOULDERS		lb. 17c
Boneless Chuck Roast		lb. 27c
Face of Rump Roast		lb. 29c
Thick End Corned Beef		lb. 23c
Milk Fed Fowl	Fancy 4 lb. average	lb. 23c
Fresh Mackerel		lb. 5c
Fresh Sliced Swordfish		lb. 27c
Fresh Steak Cod		lb. 12c

BUTTER Countryside Roll 2 lbs 57c
POTATOES 15 lbs. 19c
BACON Sliced Rindless lb. 29c

Ecco Quick Cooking ROLLED OATS Below Today's Wholesale Price large pkg. 15c
RINSO "Soaks Dirt Out" 2 pkgs. 39c
CAMPBELL'S Tomato Soup 3 cans 20c
PILLSBURY'S BRAN 100% Bran pkg. 16c

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Ocean Spray	CRANBERRY SAUCE	2 cans 25c
Ovaltine	New Low Price	can 35c
Baked Beans	ECCO All Varieties	2 large cans 25c
Ecco Ketchup	Fancy	2 large bottles 27c
Evaporated Milk		4 cans 23c
Parson's Household Ammonia		quart 23c
Super Suds	Beads of Soap	3 pkgs. 23c
Oakite	Silver Cleaning Plate Free With Each Purchase	2 pkgs. 21c
Bovex Dog Food	Old Trusty	3 cans 25c
All Terrier Food	Old Trusty For Dogs	2 lb. bag 25c
Palmolive Soap		5 cakes 14c
Hydrox Cookies	Sunshine	lb. 29c
Pure Cocoa	Nancy Lee	2 lb. can 19c

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COUNTRYSIDE BREAD large bag 97c
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Little Leads Don Armstrong By 2-Up Margin in 18 Holes

Goldman Gains 1-Up Advantage Over Reynolds Smith in the First Half of the Other 36-Hole Semifinal Golf Match at Brookline, Mass.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 14—With W. Lawson Little Jo. of the Presidio Golf Club of San Francisco, British amateur champion, leading Donald Armstrong of the Aurora (Ill.) Golf Club by two holes, and David Goldman of the Dallas (Texas) Country Club leading Reynolds G. Smith of the Lakewood Country Club, Dallas, Texas, 1 up, the second half of the semifinal-round matches of the United States amateur golf championship tournament of 1934 are being played this afternoon at The Country Club, Clyde Park. The winners will meet tomorrow in the 36-hole final to decide which will succeed to the title now held by George T. Dunlap Jr.

Little Scores a 73

The Little-Armstrong match furnished the better golf of the two matches. Little turned in a card of 73, only two strokes over par, while Armstrong had a 75. Little was two over par for the first nine and equaled par coming home. He started right after the match by winning the first four holes; but then dropped four out of the next five to see his margin whittled down to nil. His par golf over the second nine, however, gave him his margin of 2 up as they went to luncheon.

Armstrong was nervous at the start of the match, which largely accounts for Little getting away to his lead of 4 up. At the first hole Armstrong's second was a little short. He chipped 25 feet past the hole and took three putts. At the second hole Little drove 250 yards. His second was only six feet from the pin and he holed out for a birdie At the third hole Little used a No. 5 iron to put his second shot five feet from the pin only to miss the putt. He laid Armstrong a stymie which the latter failed to negotiate with his niblic. Little's drive of 280 yards at the fourth went into the rough at the left of the fairway. His second was in a bunker but he chipped 10 feet from the pin and holed out. Armstrong's second was also in a bunker and he chipped to within nine feet of the pin, but missed his putt.

Armstrong drove into the rough at the fifth, but his second was within eight feet of the pin and he sank his putt for a birdie 3. At the sixth Armstrong's second was within three feet of the pin and he sank his putt for his second successive birdie 3. Little was in a bunker on his second shot at the eighth and after getting on in 3 took two putts; while Armstrong chipped his third to within eight feet of the pin and sank his putt. Armstrong was five feet from the pin on his third at the ninth, while Little was 15 feet away. By sinking his putt while Little missed, Armstrong won the hole and squared the match.

Armstrong lost a birdie 3 at the tenth, when Little stymied him. Little missed a four-foot putt for a win at the eleventh; but he won the seventeenth, when he put his second eight feet from the cup and holed out; while Armstrong just missed a 25-fcoter for a half. Little then made it 2 up when Armstrong missed a two-foot putt after Little had laid him a partial stymie. The morning cards:

Little, out	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	—37
Armstrong, out	6	4	5	5	3	3	3	4	4	—37
Little, in	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	—36—73
Armstrong, in	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	—38—75

Great Battle

While the Goldman-Smith match lacked considerable in the way of championship golf, it furnished a great battle between the two Texans. It was the third time that they had met in a championship match of any size, and in the previous matches Smith won. He defeated Goldman in the quarterfinal round of the Dallas city championship tournament, and again defeated him in the semifinals of the Texas amateur golf championship, which title he won. Both players were eight over par for the 18 holes, Goldman taking 41 for the first nine and 38 for the second nine; while Smith reversed these figures. The feature of the match was the great comeback by Goldman after being two down at the turn.

After halving the first two holes, Smith took the third when Goldman went into a trap on his second, came out weakly 60 feet from the pin, hit Smith's ball on his fourth shot, then missed his putt on the fifth to pick up. Smith also won the fourth in par figures, and, later halving the fifth and sixth, added the seventh to his credit when he had a par 3, while Goldman took two putts for a 4. Goldman won his first hole when he took the eighth, as his second shot was about 10 feet from the pin, while Smith was 30 feet away on his second and took three putts.

Coming home, they halved the first four holes in one over par. Goldman cut Smith's margin to 1 up at the fourteenth. Both were in the rough on their drives, and Smith again went into the rough on the other side of the fairway on his second. His third was short of the green, and after taking 4 to get on, he took two putts. Goldman recovered well and was on in 3 and took two putts. Goldman then evened the match at the 170-yard sixteenth, when he was on in 1, approached to within three inches of the pin, and sank his putt for a par 3. Smith was in a trap on his drive, chipped to within nine feet of the pin, but missed the putt.

Goldman took the lead for the first time by winning the seventeenth. His drive was in the rough at the left. He played a full niblic shot to about three feet of the hole for the best shot of the round. He holed his putt, giving him a birdie 3, the only birdie of the match. Smith had a beautiful drive and his second was 15 feet from the pin, but he missed the putt. The eighteenth was halved in one over par. The morning cards:

Goldman, out	5	4	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	—41
Smith, out	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	—38
Goldman, in	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	2	5	—38—79
Smith, in	4	5	3	5	6	5	4	4	5	—41—79

Willie Turnesa, who had previously eliminated the champion, George T. Dunlap Jr., and Charles Evans, a former champion, faded out of the picture yesterday afternoon, along with Eddie Driggs, former Princetonian, and Ernest Pieper, Californian, in the quarterfinals. Little, British amateur champion, played his best golf of the tournament in brushing aside Turnesa, 3 and 2, while Dave Goldman, Texas, eliminated the other New Yorker, Driggs, 2 and 1, to leave the East without a representative. Don Armstrong, Illinois, topped the veteran, Chick Evans, fellow statesman, 4 and 2, and Reynolds Smith, another Texan, beat Pieper in 23 holes, the fifth time in six matches the Dallas youth has gone extra holes. In all Smith has totaled 119 holes, 11 extra. The results:

Quarterfinal

David Goldman, Dallas C. C., Dallas, Texas, defeated Edmund H. Driggs Jr., Cherry Valley Club, Garden City, L. I., 2 and 1.

Reynolds Smith, Lakewood C. C., Dallas Texas, defeated Ernest Pieper Jr., San Jose C. C., San Jose, Calif., 1 up (23 holes.)

Don Armstrong, Aurora C. C., Aurora, Ill., defeated Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater C. C., Chicago, Ill., 4 and 3.

W. Lawson Little Jr., Presidio G. C., San Francisco, Calif., defeated Willie Turnesa, Fairview C. C., Elmsford, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Semifinal Rounds. (End of 18 Holes)

David Goldman, Dallas (Texas) C. C., led Reynolds G. Smith, Lakewood C. C., Dallas, Texas, 1 up.

W. Lawson Little Jr., Presidio G. C., San Francisco, led Donald Armstrong, Aurora (Ill.) C. C., 2 up.

Detroit Is Eliminated

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—Birmingham, Ala., defeated Detroit, 3 to 0, and Cleveland defeated Petrolia, Penna., 6 to 2, at the National Amateur Baseball Federation tournament yesterday. Detroit was eliminated by the defeat. Cleveland, Birmingham and Petrolia, each with one defeat, remain in the fight for the championship. Two of the three teams remaining in the title play will meet today to determine one of the teams for the final game. The third team today will draw a bye.

Nancy Jupp Wins Golf Title

STOKE POGES, Eng., Sept. 14 (AP)—Nancy Jupp, little 13-year-old Scot lassie, today won the British girls' golf championship, defeating Joan Montford 3 and 1 in the 18-hole golf final. It was her first tournament of any kind and makes her the youngest girl ever to hold the British title. Although hardly as tall as a full-sized driver, she reached the green of a 450-yard hole in two shots.

Pawson Wins and Breaks Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 14—Leslie H. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., won the 10-mile annual race of the Brockton Fair here, yesterday, when he covered the course in 52m. 32 2-5s., 57 3-5s. faster than the previous record made by James P. Henigan in 1920.

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Held Over 2nd Week

World Series To Open October 3, Landis Decides

Classic to Be Played on Successive Days—Prices Are Unchanged

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP) — The World Series of 1934 will open in the park of the American League pennant winner Wednesday, Oct. 3. This was decided yesterday at a meeting presided over by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball.

On the assumption that the Detroit Tigers and New York Giants would be the pennant winners, the schedule was mapped out with the first two games scheduled for Detroit Oct. 3 and 4, with the next three in New York, Oct. 5, 6 and 7. If remaining games are necessary, they will be played in Detroit starting Oct. 8. There will be no off days in the schedule.

$100,000 for Broadcasting Privilege

Commissioner Landis announced that the Ford Motor Company had purchased the radio broadcasting privileges for $100,000 and that description of the games, both at Detroit and New York, would go on the air over the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. The players on the two championship teams, as well as those finishing second, third and fourth in the two major leagues, will share in the radio fund.

There will be no reduction in the price of tickets, Commissioner Landis said, with the box seats selling for $6.60, including federal tax. The grand stand seats will sell for $5.50, $3.30 for reserve seats (at Detroit only), general admission $3.30, with the bleacher seats selling for $1.10.

As a result of the $100,000 purchase price for the radio rights, the players' pool will be considerably increased, because about $42,000 of this sum will go to them.

Representatives of all clubs still having a mathematical chance in the pennant race were represented at the meeting. If the Yankees and Giants turn out to be the champions, the series will open in the Yankee Stadium Oct. 3 with alternate games in the Polo Grounds and Stadium.

Eligibles Named

Names of eligible players for all five clubs with mathematical pennant chances were issued by Commissioner Landis, the Tigers and Giants each having 23 eligibles and two coaches. Rudolph York, young outfielder obtained by the Tigers before they made their last road trip, was named. The eligibles on the two apparent pennant winners:

Detroit—Manager Mickey Cochrane, Elden Auker, Tom Bridges, Herman Clifton, Alvin Crowder, Frank Doljack, Charles Fischer, Ervin Fox, Charles Gehringer, Leon Goslin, Henry Greenberg, Luke Hamlin, Raymond Hayworth, Elon Hogsett, Fred Marberry, Marvin Owen, William Regell, Lynwood Rowe, Henry Schuble, Victor Sorrell, Gerald Walker, Joyner White and Rudolph York. Coaches—Del Baker and Cy Perkins.

New York Giants—Manager Bill Terry. Herman Bell, Joseph Bowman, Hugh Critz, Harry Danning, Fred Fitzsimmons, Carl Hubbell, Travis Jackson, Henry Leiber, Adolfo Luque, August Mancuso, Joseph Moore, Frank O'Doul, Melvin Ott, Leroy Parmelee, Paul Richards, John Ryan, John Salveson, Harold Schumacher, Alfred Smith, John Vergez, George Watkins, Philip Weintraub. Coaches—Frank Snyder and Thomas Clarke.

Myers Ranks Perry At Head of His List

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Three Americans are among the first 10 tennis players of the world annually selected by W. Wallis Myers, president of the International Tennis Club of Great Britain and international authority on the sport.

Myers' first 10:

Frederick J. Perry, England.
John H. (Jack) Crawford, Australia.
Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany.
Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, England.
Wilmer L. Allison Jr., United States.
Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., United States.
Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia.
Francis X. Shields, United States.
A. Giorgio de Stefani, Italy.
Christian Boussus, France.

Perry, who on Wednesday won the United States title for the second straight year, displaces Crawford as the No. 1 man of the world. Last year he held second place to the Australian, but since he has defeated Crawford in every title meeting—the 1933 American, Australian and Wimbledon finals.

"Perry has been crowned in three continents and is indubitably the man of the year," Myers said. "Crawford won three big titles last year, but two were in Europe. The Australian got the "Little Slam." Perry has achieved the "Grand Slam."

Allison won his place, Myers said, by his sterling play in the American championships, where he was the finalist against the Englishman and returns to the "first ten" after the absence of a year. Myers ranked him fourth in the world in 1932.

Yale Candidates Report

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—A Yale football season which promises to be filled with innovations was on the verge of starting today as 60 candidates for the squad headed for Gales Ferry, where a week of practice is to take place. The candidates reported to their new coach Raymond (Ducky) Pond yesterday, submitted to physical examinations, collected their equipment and made ready for the trip to the scene of the Eli crew's headquarters on the Thames. All of the Bulldog gridiron aspirants headed by Captain Clare Curtin looked in perfect condition. The Yale innovation includes a new coach, the holding of practice from the campus fields, and a statement from Pond that he will carry a varsity squad of between 35 and 40 only.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	55	29	.655
Seattle	45	34	.570
Hollywood	45	35	.563
Missions	43	38	.531
San Francisco	44	41	.518
Oakland	40	44	.476
Portland	29	53	.354
Sacramento	29	56	.341

Results Sept. 13

Hollywood 11, Portland 3.
Hollywood 8, Portland 2.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 4.
Only games played.

Cardinals Claim Worthington

The St. Louis Cardinals have claimed Robert "Red" Worthington, Boston Braves outfielder, for the waiver price, it was learned yesterday. The Braves purchased Worthington from these same Cardinals in 1930. He was playing with the Rochester International League club at the time. Worthington has shown signs of becoming quite a hitter, but has been handicapped continually with mishaps.

Skippers of Rival Yachts for America's Cup

Wide World

Above—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. M. Sopwith at the Helm of Endeavour. Lower Left—Harold S. Vanderbilt, Rainbow Skipper.

Skippers and Crews Important Factors in America's Cup Races

Harold S. Vanderbilt of the Defender and Thomas O. M. Sopwith of the Challenger Rank Highly as Handlers of Large Racing Yachts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14—While the yachts are very important factors in the America's Cup contests, the way in which they are handled also figures prominently in the success or failure of the defender or challenger. This year finds Harold S. Vanderbilt handling the defender for the second straight time, while in Thomas O. M. Sopwith, the challenger has a skipper new to America's Cup racing; but a man who is very highly regarded as a yachtsman of ability.

Mr. Vanderbilt has had considerably longer experience on what might be called major yachts than Mr. Sopwith, not counting his juvenile efforts round Newport beginning at the age of seven. He took up large boat sailing in 1910 in a 50-foot schooner in which he not only won the Bermuda race but made a transatlantic passage from Portland, Maine, to Cadiz in 23 days.

After the war, in which he served as a lieutenant in the United States Navy, he initiated the building of three 80-foot steel schooners and in Vagrant II, won the Astor Cup three times, besides many other races, while his M class sloop Prestige captured another Astor trophy in 1928. Following his success with Enterprise, he has been sailing Weetamoe during the past three years for his friend, Frederick H. Prince.

Has Studied Racing Rules

He has made a careful and exhaustive study of the racing rules and is a stickler for their strict enforcement, so much so, that it is said that he never sails without a red protest flag in the main rigging. It flashed out several times in the trial races in 1930 and twice during the present season. He is a firm disciplinarian, a master hand at yacht-racing strategy, and this year, as in 1930, has maintained a strict personal routine in daily life on board his power boat Vara. He is generally regarded as America's most brilliant racing skipper.

While his opponent, Mr. Sopwith, also took up small-boat sailing in his youth, he went into motorboat racing later and in 1912 came to America to race for the Harmsworth Trophy. During the war he assisted materially in the design and building of airplanes, and has carried on the business ever since. It was not until six years ago that he found time to return to sailboat racing, and with Mouette won the leadership in the 12-meter class for three successive years. In 1931 he purchased Shamrock V from the Lipton estate, and raced her with marked success until she was dismasted near the close of the 1933 season. He has said that it was the loss of Shamrock's spar that inspired him to build a challenger for the America's Cup.

Amateurs on Endeavour

Just before Endeavour started for America, a part of her professional crew went on strike, and when Mr. Sopwith appealed for aid, he was overwhelmed with applications. He finally signed on 14 members of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, who, with those who remained loyal, make up his band of foremast hands. Incidentally one of them, Beecher Moore, is an American.

Endeavour's afterguard includes Mrs. Sopwith, who has been racing with her husband for several years, and who will act as the timer. It is the first time that a woman has held any sort of a post in a cup match. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin sailed with her husband on the Vigilant in 1893, on Defender in 1895, on Columbia in 1899 and on Reliance in 1903, but took no active part nor had any particular duties, while Lady Burton sat in the cockpit of Shamrock IV in 1920.

Other members of Endeavour's afterguard are Gerald Penny, Frank Murdock and Sir Charles MacIver, all of whom have had years of experience in the British circuit, and designer Nicholson.

Sopwith Getting Posted

Mr. Sopwith is as firm a believer in stressing the racing rules as Mr. Vanderbilt, and is said to be as quick regarding their enforcement as the American skipper. There may, therefore, be some round-table arguments before the race committee before the match is over. Both skippers, however, are good sportsmen and will undoubtedly accept adverse decisions without further argument; in fact, there are no provisions for any appeal. To show the care with which Mr. Sopwith is approaching the contest, it is said that soon after he reached Newport he buttonholed the race committee with regard to what part of the boat was taken in timing her at the line. On being informed that it was the mast, he inquired what part of the spar and learned that it was the forward edge of the spar. As Rainbow won her last race by the width of her mast, less than 30 inches, the inquiry was important and valuable. In England Mr. Sopwith is regarded as the best starter in the country in large craft, and the fight for place between Endeavour and Rainbow will probably be the outstanding feature of each race.

Scandinavians on Rainbow

The professional crew on Rainbow are almost all Scandinavians including the mates, but the sailing master, George H. Monsell, is a native of Greenport, N. Y., and Mr. Vanderbilt's right-hand man for more than 15 years. The afterguard is made up of John Parkinson of Boston, a old-time friend of Mr. Vanderbilt's who usually takes the wheel when the yacht is off the wind, C. Sherman Hoyt, generally regarded as the most skillful yacht-racing tactician in America, W. Starling Burgess, the designer, and Prof. Zenas R. Bliss of Brown University, the navigator.

An outstanding feature of the 1930 match was the vast difference in the functioning of the crews of the opposing yachts. Every man on Enterprise had his assigned berth and his specific duties and had been trained by weeks of hard work to exercise them with skill and speed. On Shamrock V all was turmoil especially at the start. The same coördination has been secured on Rainbow this year and was more or less responsible for her three straight victories over Yankee, and her selection as a defender. The official lists of the crews follow:

Endeavour's Crew

Professionals—Capt. George Williams, sailing master; Capt. William Paul, navigator; Wally Day, first mate; Jack Diaper, second mate; Ralph Frost, steward; Joe Haste, first cook; Danny McNicol, second cook; James Collier, bo'sun; James Taw, Thomas Kennett, Angus McLeod and Murdock McLeod, able seamen.

Amateurs—James Bacon, rear commodore; F. Royal, Corinthian Yacht Club; Allen Bacon, Christopher Boardman, Nigel Warrington-Smythe, William D. Quincey, Denny Drew, Ernest Moitzer, Miles Belleville, Colin Raftsey, Roy Mitchell, Reginald Droop, Beecher Moore, John Martin and Wally Richard.

Rainbow's Crew

Capt. George H. Monsell, Greenport, L. I., sailing master; Harry Klifve, first mate; Valentine Koppel, Benjamin Bruntwith, William Carstens, Harry Klifve Jr., Emil Sorensen, Lowell Wright, Leon Ruediger, Charles Lunde, Herman Wegge, Uno Johnson, John Swanson, Louis Syre, Oscar Petersen, Stanley Nelson, Knute Edwards, Barney Amesen, Thomas Thompesen, Chris Anker, Hans Pedersen, Stanley Supicich, Knute A. Nelson, Chris Olsen and Sam Hansen.

Mills Stars in Relief Rôle

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Art Mills turned in a fine piece of relief pitching last night after George Miner weakened in the seventh inning and the Williamsport Grays defeated Binghamton, 3 to 2, in their New York-Pennsylvania League playoff series game. The victory was Williamsport's second in three games.

Mrs. Vanderbeck Keeps Her Senior Title at Rye, N. Y.

Leads Nearest Rival in United States Golf by 10 Strokes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 14—Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of Cynwyd, Penna., yesterday retained her United States Senior Women's Golf Association championship. Mrs. Vanderbeck added an 81 to her 82 of the day before for a winning gross score of 163 scored over the links of the Westchester Country Club here.

The champion's nearest rival, Mrs. Leila C. DuBois of Darien, Conn., was 10 strokes behind. Mrs. DuBois, champion in 1927, 1931 and 1932, carded 87-86—173 for the two rounds.

First low net prize of 36 holes went to Mrs. Fenby Bausman of Cresskill, N. J., her card being 183—30—156. Mrs. Edward Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., took second prize with 186—30—156.

The third net prize was won by Mrs. S. V. Brundage of Kew Gardens, who carded 208—50—158. Mrs. C. W. Beck Jr. of Wyncote, Penna., also registered a net of 158, but the award went to Mrs. Brundage because Mrs. Beck had won a gross prize in class B (18-hole handicaps of 15 and over) for the first round. The scores in two classes:

Class A

(Eighteen-hole handicaps, 1—14)

Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Cynwyd, Penna.	163	2	161
Mrs. W. P. Arnold, North Abington, Mass.	187	26	161
Miss H. M. Barber, Derby, Conn.	190	28	162
Mrs. A. G. Hupfel, Hackensack	174	10	164
Mrs. A. Seeley, Spring Lake	184	20	164
Mrs. I. M. Wheeler, Scarsdale	180	16	164
Mrs. S. E. Bentley, Walpole, Mass.	189	24	165
Mrs. E. W. Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va.	181	16	165
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Bryn Mawr, Penna.	178	12	166
Mrs. E. C. Stone, Lexington, Mass.	182	16	166
Mrs. S. S. Laird Jr., New Rochelle	177	10	167
Mrs. H. Salmon, Glen Ridge	191	24	167
Mrs. J. D. Shroder, Dorset, Vt.	192	24	168
Mrs. L. C. Dubois, Darien, Conn.	173	4	169
Mrs. Charles J. Downey, Springfield, Mass.	186	16	170
Mrs. G. Hite, Port Chester	183	12	171
Mrs. L. Jenkins, New York City	197	26	171
Mrs. E. H. Vare, Germantown	198	26	172
Mrs. W. Clay, Englewood	198	24	174
Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brookline	194	20	174
Mrs. W. C. Denison, Cleveland	203	28	175
Mrs. D. M. Willard, Bronxville	191	16	175
Mrs. R. F. Reid, Cleveland	190	14	176
Mrs. E. O. White, New Haven	202	26	176
Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack	204	26	178
Mrs. H. C. House, Farmington, Conn.	197	18	179
Mrs. G. G. Symes, Pittsfield, Mass.	209	28	181
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Plainfield	206	24	182
Mrs. Leroy Smith, N. Y. City	208	24	184
Mrs. T. S. B. Neilsen, Hackensack	209	24	185
Mrs. L. Swift, New York	217	24	193

Class B

(Eighteen-Hole Handicaps, 15 and Over)

Mrs. F. Bausman, Cresskill, N. J.	183	30	153
Mrs. E. Raymond, Scarsdale	186	30	156
Mrs. C. W. Beck Jr., Wyncote Penna.	194	36	158
Mrs. S. V. Brundage, Kew Gardens	208	50	158
Mrs. E. M. Mittendorf, Greenwich, Conn.	212	48	164
Mrs. C. F. Ubelacker, Hackensack	202	38	164
Mrs. R. L. Dana, Newton Centre, Mass.	198	32	166
Mrs. K. Hogg, Scarsdale	213	44	169
Mrs. J. Marsh, Philadelphia	205	36	169
Mrs. R. C. Sargent, New Haven	215	44	171
Mrs. M. C. Tuttle, Newton Centre, Mass.	202	30	172
Mrs. J. D. Pryor, Narragansett, R. I.	205	32	173
Mrs. J. P. Maxwell, Villanova, Penna.	206	32	174
Mrs. J. A. Millans, Bayside	214	40	174
Mrs. G. Montgomery, Englewood	224	48	176
Mrs. S. Peck, Philadelphia	208	30	178
Mrs. H. J. Brosseau, Bound Brook	213	34	179
Mrs. H. G. Platt, Englewood	214	32	182
Mrs. W. C. Wurtenberg, New Haven	218	36	182
Mrs. E. B. Spalding, New Haven	228	44	184
Mrs. William Weaver, Jenkintown, Penna.	221	36	185
Mrs. W. Clothier, Wynnewood	235	48	187
Mrs. H. M. Ridabock, Stamford	238	50	188
Mrs. J. Siegel, Rumson	234	44	190
Miss E. M. Brigham, Waltham	No card		
Mrs. R. A. Gillespie, Stamford	Withdrew		

Two Youngsters Recalled

Two young baseball players who are Bostonians, have been recalled by the Braves and Red Sox. The Braves brought back Elburt Fletcher of Milton from the Harrisburg (Penna.) club of the New York-Pennsylvania League, a Braves' "farm." Fletcher is a first baseman and he did very well at Harrisburg. The Red Sox rookie is Arthur Graham, who has been outfielding for Reading in the same league with Fletcher.

Makino Betters 800-Meter Record

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Sept. 14

THE world freestyle swimming record for 800-meters was bettered by Shozo Makino in the semifinal of a national collegiate meet here today. He covered the distance in 10m. 7.2s. The new time is 8.4s. under the mark set by Jean Taris at Cannes, France, two years ago.

Major-League Baseball

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	51	.630
St. Louis	82	55	.599
Chicago	80	56	.588
Boston	69	66	.511
Pittsburgh	66	67	.496
Brooklyn	59	77	.434
Philadelphia	50	83	.376
Cincinnati	48	86	.358

Results Sept. 13

St. Louis 2, New York 0.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2.
Only games scheduled.

Paul Dean, younger member of the St. Louis Cardinals' famous pitching brothers, shut out the world champion New York Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday, 2 to 0, and thereby moved his mates one game nearer to the league leaders in the National League pennant race. The Cardinals, who are fighting desperately to overtake the Giants, are now 4½ games behind with three contests still remaining in the Polo Ground series. If the Cards should sweep the series, the Giants would still be out in front by a game and a half, with 13 games remaining on the schedule.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2	9	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	1

Batteries—P. Dean and Delancey; Fitzsimmons and Mancuso. Umpires—Klem, Pfirman and Moran. Time—2h. 30m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—	4	7	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2	5	3

Batteries—Bush and O'Farrell; Mungo, Munns and Lopez, Berres. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Magerkurth, Quigley and Rigler. Time—1h. 57m.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	89	49	.645
New York	86	53	.619
Cleveland	74	64	.536
Boston	70	68	.507
St. Louis	62	74	.456
Washington	61	75	.449
Philadelphia	57	77	.425
Chicago	48	87	.356

Results Sept. 13

Detroit 2, Washington 0.
New York 3, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, rain.
Only games scheduled.

With his fiancé from El Dorado, Ark., looking on, "Schoolboy" Rowe blanked the Washington Senators yesterday at Navin Field by a 2-to-0 score. The victory was his twenty-third of the 1934 American League season and enabled the Detroit Tigers to hold their 3½-game lead over the New York Yankees in the pennant race. Rowe struck out six men and yielded only seven hits. The only time the Senators threatened to score was in the ninth when Luke Sewell tripled with two out. Rowe ended the game by striking out Bluege.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	X—	2	11	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	0

Batteries—Rowe and Cochrane; Stewart, McCool and Bolton. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Dinneen and McGowan. Time—1h. 47m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—	3	6	3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	3	0

Batteries—Gomez and Jorgen; Hildebrand and Brensel. Umpires—Owens and Donnelly. Time—1h. 32m.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Perry Still Rules the Tennis Court

THE retention of the United States men's singles lawn tennis championship by Frederick J. Perry of London, Eng., is not at all in the nature of a surprise, as Perry has shown himself to be one of the really great tennis players of recent years. So far as England goes, he is probably the outstanding player since the days of the Doherty brothers, and he should hold top ranking for a number of years to come. With the United States, Australian and all-England titles in his possession, he is certainly entitled to be ranked No. 1 in the world today.

Next U. S. Davis Cup Team

Some days ago I had the hardihood to suggest that the United States Lawn Tennis Association selection committee for 1935 might do well to start with George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen and end with them, with the possible exception of one singles player. The result of play in the championship tournament during the past 10 days seems to bear out the wisdom of my suggestion. It is true that Lott did not go very far in the championship singles and that Stoefen was put out by Allison in the quarterfinal round; but the showing of both of these players was very good when the fact that they had been confining themselves almost entirely to doubles play during the past four or five months is considered. Let them play singles for five or six months and they will be able to hold their own with any other singles player in the United States, with the possible exception of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. It is still my opinion that Lott and Stoefen, with the addition of Allison, would make a team that could more than hold its own with any other team in the cup series. In fact, they would come pretty close to winning every individual match they were called upon to play, with the exception of those against Perry.

* * *

Now for the World Series

With the owners of the leading National and American League baseball clubs meeting with High Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis and fixing up the arrangements for the World Series, all that is now left for the baseball fan is to wait patiently and see if the Detroit Tigers and New York Giants are to be the two contestants. There is little question regarding the Giants; but the Tigers have been slipping a bit of late, while the Yankees have been perking up, and the present lead of 3½ games is far from assuring Detroit of the victory. Then, too, they have had their photograph taken, and anyone who approves of such a move can be referred to former Manager George Gibson of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who will no doubt recall what happened to his team some years ago when pictures were taken with the team leading by eight games. But whether Detroit or New York wins the A. L. pennant, the series will start Oct. 3, and, weather permitting, a game will be played every day.

Broadcasting Comes High

That it is going to cost something to broadcast the games this year is shown by the announcement that the Ford Motor Company had paid $100,000 for the privilege. Baseball fans all over the country will be glad to know that they can listen in on either the National or Columbia broadcasting systems and get the games play by play. But they are not the only fortunate ones so far as broadcasting goes this year, as it has been announced that the players will share in about $42,000 of the $100,000 paid. There is, however, no Santa Claus for the man who attends the games, as the price of admission remains the same as in days of yore.

N. B. Perkins Turns In Lowest Card For U. S. Seniors' Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 14—Making his first appearance in a United States Senior Golfers' Association championship tournament and playing the Apawamis Club course for the first time, Norman B. Perkins of Williamsburg, Ky., stroked himself into a prominent place in the annual championship tournament of 1934 yesterday when he turned in a card of 76 for the first 18 holes of his 36-hole quest for the title. This is only four strokes above par for the course and is the lowest one that has been turned in during the tournament.

In order to win the title Perkins must turn in a card

Music

The New Season

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's season will open Oct. 12, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting for his eleventh year. The repertory will include concert performances of opera excerpts, among them the second act of "Tristan," the final scene from "Siegfried," an act from "Khovantchina." There will be performances of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." Bach's "St. John" Passion will be heard at Easter. Guest conductors will be Igor Stravinsky and Adrian Boult, leader of the B. B. C. Orchestra of London. Filip Lazăr will play the solo part in a new work for piano and orchestra. At the end of the season there will be a festival in honor of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of both Bach and Handel. The B minor Mass and Handel's oratorio, "Solomon," will be presented.

The Philadelphia Orchestra will go further with opera. Ten of the 30 concerts will be devoted to lyric drama. Fritz Reiner and Alexander Smallens will direct these stage performances. The list includes an American novelty to be announced, Stravinskys "Mavra," Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis," "Falstaff," "Tristan," "Meistersinger," "Boris," "Pelléas" and "Rosenkavalier." Besides Mr. Stokowski, conductors of orchestral concerts will be Messrs. Klemperer, Ormandy and Iturbi.

Boston will also have a resident opera company this year, in addition to the expected week of Metropolitan Opera. This company will be directed by Raffaele Martino, conductor of the Eighteenth Century Symphony Orchestra. Aldo Franchetti has been appointed conductor. Novelties scheduled are Boito's "Mefistofele," Galuppi's "Il Filosofo di Campagna" and Paul Allen's "Last of the Mohicans."

The People's Symphony Orchestra of Boston will be under the direction of Fabien Sevitzky again this year. Twelve concerts will be given, with a work by an American composer on each program.

Mrs. F. S. Coolidge's Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music will be held at Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 19-21. New works to be heard are Eichheim's Violin Sonata, Carpenter's Piano Quintet, Roy Harris's Trio and Professor Hill's Wind Sextet.

The annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Association will be held in the municipal auditorium, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 1-6. Nabokoff's oratorio "Job" will have its first American performance and Daniel Gregory Mason's Suite of English Folk Dances will be played for the first time. Albert Stoessel will conduct.

Motion Pictures

Run o' the Mill

At the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, Mr. Jack Holt, assisted by Miss Jean Arthur and Mr. Nat Pendleton, carry out the pretences of "The Defense Rests." The substance of the plot is interesting in that it shows an unscrupulous criminal lawyer (done by Mr. Holt) finally coming to grips with himself while he is handling an odious kidnaper's case, and, unable to go on with it, surrendering evidence against his client to the district attorney. Mr. Arthur Hohl plays this latter upright gentleman as if he had forgotten all the wretches he has hitherto been called upon to portray. Miss Arthur has such an intelligent face, one expects more of her voice. Mr. Pendleton knows how to use both face and voice in the service of comedy.

Puerile in the extreme is the "Warner Bros.' Stupendous Smash Musical" (advt.) called "Dames." A successor to "42nd Street" and the "Gold Diggers" series, its title was changed to please a public ever willing to accept the same old story if it is redecorated. Mr. Dick Powell sings to Miss Ruby Keeler, sings he, "I Only Have Eyes for You-oo-oo," while Mr. Busby Berkeley's prolonged dance ensembles illustrate the brilliant thought. And how! Twirling girls in rosettes and triangles, with if you'll believe it, Miss Keeler stepping out of an enormous eye and then appearing in multiplied close-up all over the screen. And this childish spectacle in defiance of time and space, is supposed to take place on a stage. The comedy quartet—Miss Joan Blondell, Miss ZaSu Pitts, Mr. Guy Kibbee and Mr. Hugh Herbert—live up to the general idea.

A short subject, "Eili, Eili," sung to a silent pantomime of Jewish figures for background, is the best of the lot.

Second Helpings

"Dinkelsbukle," a two-reel pageant of an ancient city, is the single new feature on the Fine Arts program this week. One of those narrators with a misplaced sense of humor officiates in English and some wonderful old peasants and attractive young children contribute local color in German. Very nice sugar-coated information. As is "The Queen Bee," "Dr. Tolhurst's Microscopic Film," which may be new, but which is so like its educational predecessors, one can't be sure.

The cream in this jug is Walt Disney's Silly Symphony, "The Night Before Christmas," forever old, forever new, a classic in technicolor.

"Michael and Mary," the Gainsborough picture of the A. A. Milne play, in revival by request, holds the center of the bill. Its all-English cast includes Mr. Herbert Marshall, Miss Edna Best, Mr. Frank Lawton and Miss Elizabeth Allan. No barrier of language in this well-wrought screen drama. M. L.

Art Notes

Robert Strong Woodward

For its final exhibition of the season, the Concord Art Association is showing oils by Robert Strong Woodward. The artist is one of the most distinguished portrayers of the New England countryside; a number of awards have been carried off by canvases shown in this exhibition.

Mr. Woodward's subjects include long-range vistas in which large and rich scenic effects are depicted. There are vast fields, rolling country and towering mountains. Other subjects are portrayed at closer range: street scenes, rooftops, porches of old, weather-beaten cottages. Mr. Woodward seems very well at home in New England rustic life; he feels the age of the timbers, the moistness of the grass, the full, abundant growth of trees and shrubs. Whoever has visited the spots he paints will appreciate how truthfully he captures their atmosphere, how genuinely they exist within the frame. Some subjects are so quaint they are amusing, so topical they tell a graphic story. Mr. Woodward has almost a housekeeper's eye for details. It is not that he dedicates himself to details, but that he selects trifles which are revealing.

At Concord there are pictures of "Late Sugaring," of "Forgotten New England," of "Mt. Equinox in April"; there are depictions of New England blanketed with snow, New England in autumn chill, in mid-summer quiet. Mr. Woodward finds pastorial life correct and formal at times, rambling and disorderly at others. He records it as he sees it with accuracy and a dash of humor.

"Mrs. Keoch's Front Porch" is one of the most entertaining pictures. The house has seen its day; it sags and bulges in its sage timbers; the porch is laden with plants in full bloom which seem to grow shaggily; the grass grows wild and the whole scene presents an aspect of rustic laziness. It is delightful.

Mr. Woodward's style is adaptable; it may be general and impressionistic, or specific and detailed. Often he paints in the boughs and branches of trees with a graceful pattern of lines. His pictures seem more detailed than they are, for their author can suggest shapes and distances by the judicious placing of a shadow or touch of light.

The general view of Mr. Woodward's exhibition gives an impression of joy and alacrity. Few painters succeed in conveying so spiritedly their feeling about the subjects they paint. D. A.

Relief Plan Given Up

Plans to employ 100 persons by th SERA near Yuba City, Calif., to dry peaches as a means of providing employment and furnish relief supplies for the winter were suspended due to inability to secure labor for the project.

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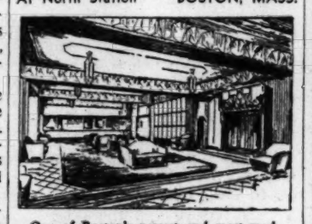

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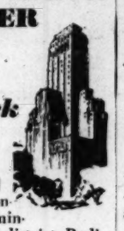

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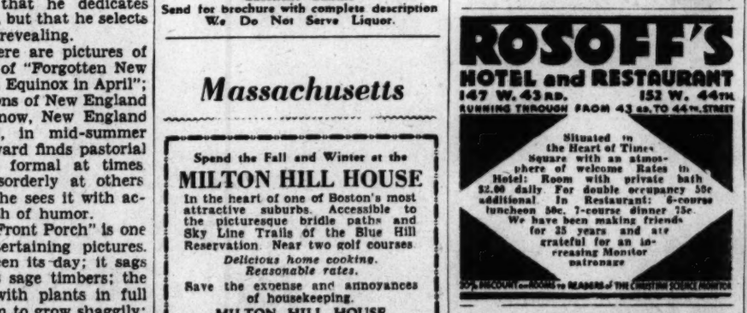
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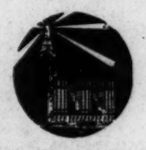

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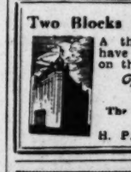

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Unforgettable Friendship—Woman and Lyrebird

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'James' a Good Comrade

Australian Lyrebird Makes Friends With a Human

By Caroline H. Swartout

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FRIENDSHIP between a woman and a bird? Yes, for such a bond really exists between an Australian lyrebird, known throughout the world as James, and a widow living alone on the edge of his wild domain.

During a visit in Melbourne, Australia, in 1933, I heard of this rare occurrence and soon was on my way to Ferny Creek, the home of these friends, about 23 miles from Melbourne.

When I drove up to the house, a marvelous song of a bird greeted me at the gate. "Oh, what bird is that?" I exclaimed, entranced.

It was James that had welcomed me, my hostess told me, and I followed him about the garden, admiring his beauty and grace, reveling in his song, and wondering at the atmosphere of intelligent individuality that seemed to envelop him.

As dusk came on, he jumped into a blackwood tree and began his daily concert from that post. First came a trill like that of a roller canary only more glorious and as if with a full orchestra. This call, peculiar to this type of bird, was poured out in an ecstasy of joyous melody. Clear, resonant, thrilling, it penetrates to a great distance, as if to embrace the whole world with its happiness. As this bird is unequaled in its power of mimicry, its own song was followed by the call of the bell-bird with its metallic tinkle, by the kookaburra as it chortles raucously, the swish of the lash of the whipbird and its sharp crack. The cockatoo and rosella followed. Interspersed came frequently his own inimitable song. The repertoire can include any sound he may have heard, the effect of an angry conversation, the bark of a dog, the chug of a steamroller, or the collective and individual twittering of a bevy of small birds.

After the Concert

After the concert James went into the gully, but I was consoled with the statement that he always gave a morning concert from the same tree.

During the evening the mistress of the house related the story of James and herself. She began by saying that the lyrebird is an archaic bird found only in southeastern Australia. It is incredibly intelligent and so extremely shy that few Australians even have ever seen or heard one. Then she went on to tell how it all happened.

A male lyrebird, who had reached maturity at the age of four, had been sent out of the nest to find a permanent reservation for himself and his future family. Three requisites had to be met: a high mountain slope with lofty eucalyptus trees and distant vistas of superb loveliness; sweet-scented shrubs or trees, as the musk or sassafras; a brook splashing through a gully filled with tree ferns.

After the mate has been won, the young couple will live here for the rest of their lives. The female builds the nest of twigs, interwoven with fibrous roots, having an entrance on one side. Over the top and front of the nest she places a strip of eucalyptus bark. This tan strip so attracts the attention of any enemy flying above that it prevents his seeing the nest. The female builds the nest alone, lays one egg a year, and takes sole care of the nest and chick. The work of the male is to keep off other lyrebirds, who may be in search of a home, and to entertain his family with song and dance.

With a sense of the beautiful akin to the bird's, another husband and wife, a man and a woman, had chosen for their home the fringe of this exquisite section of the Dandenong range of mountains. Soon after they had built their homelike nest of a house, the woman was left a widow.

While digging among her begonias one morning, she saw a fine young lyrebird standing in a path. As she knew he would be very timid, she withdrew. He returned the next day and soon day after day the two would dig in the garden, she cultivating flowers for market, and he rooting out with his sprawly, powerful talons grubs, centipedes and coleoptera. With only a sidelong glance she could see that the bird had a well-balanced body about the size of a fowl's. She noted the soft mole color of the feathers warmed up to a rufous brown on the back, and a luminous tinge at the throat. The delicate crested head on a long but graceful neck was lighted up by extremely brilliant, large, violet black eyes. He carried a tail twice the length of his body closely folded up.

Finally she began to make friends with him beginning always with "Hullo, Boy!" At first her voice frightened him, but he finally became accustomed to her and replied "Hullo, Boy!" And then one day as he saw her sitting in her ingle nook, he decided to return her attentions. So he hopped upon the ledge of the veranda and began to dance.

Spreading out both to the right and left a long, exquisitely curved lyre feather banded with gray, orange, and brown, he veiled his head with a canopy of white, mistlike plumes, that gleamed with a silvery tone. Above these appeared two heavy shafts with short barbs, also with a curve like a lyre. Humming a fairylike accompaniment, with rhythmic step he trips and sways from side to side, backward and forward, with a dainty grace and feathers quivering, now crossing his feet, and always facing his audience. He keeps perfect time with feet and body, three steps to two beats, then with three decided steps to two clear notes, he makes a dramatic pause.

It became a daily habit for him to dance and sing for his friend. His mate was always somewhere near perched on a tree, enjoying his performance. She has appeared once or twice on the ledge, but is generally too shy to let herself be seen.

Soon the ornithologists heard of this phenomenon but refused to believe without seeing. So they came and saw and marveled, and as they have kept coming, they have learned more about the genus Menura through observing James, than they had learned in perhaps a hundred years before.

A full account of all the available data concerning the Menura and the history of the friendship of Mrs. Wilkinson and James has been set forth in a delightful way in a book entitled, "The Lore of the Lyrebird." by Mr. Ambrose Pratt, president of the Royal Zoölogical Society of Victoria, Australia. This book is gratefully acknowledged as the source of certain facts in this article.

Retirement for Change of Clothes

So great is the desire to see and hear James, that he has brought the world into the life of his solitary friend.

One day James arrived looking for sympathy. In an encounter he had broken one lyre feather, one eye was injured and one toe turned in.

Soon after this the moulting season came on. As he was gradually being shorn of his glory, he became dejected and unhappy. One morning the one remaining gorgeous lyre feather lay on his friend's doorstep and then no James to be seen for many weeks.

Mrs. Wilkinson did not understand the reason for the absence of her favorite, but as she heard his call occasionally in the gully, she knew he was alive. Her faith in his return was so great that she had a small platform built for him, on which he could dance with greater ease.

And then one morning a clamorous pecking at the window, the usual greeting, announced his return. His friend hurried to meet him and found him examining the new platform with great interest. They looked at each other fixedly for a few moments, then she said gently, "Hullo, Boy!"

"Hullo, Boy!" replied the bird. Then spreading his tail like a fan, he burst into a joyous song. After the glorious trill of his own love song came the perfect mimicry of many birds of the forest. He had evidently spent his absence in study, for his rendition of their notes was greatly improved, and he had added many songs to his repertoire.

In her gratitude for his appearance, his friend collected during the day many specimens of his favorite food and spread the delectable titbits on his platform, but when he came again, he was not only astounded at the display but was equally displeased. With a ruffling of his feathers he cleared the platform with a few vigorous sweeps of his powerful talons. Then jumping to a branch of a tree, he volplaned down into the jungle.

At the end of a few months Mrs. Wilkinson was called away. On her return she was told that James had not been seen during her absence. But in a few hours James was at the window making very vigorous signals for her to appear. She was so overjoyed to see him, that she involuntarily put out her hand to touch him. He stopped singing instantly and stood immovable, tense and alarmed.

One day Mrs. Wilkinson felt ill and kept to her bed. Tap, tap came the clear call of the bird on the window. The bird had never seen her anywhere about the house except in her ingle nook and on the veranda. About 3 in the afternoon she heard a scratching sound under the bedroom window. Finally James's head appeared above the sill!

He had built a mound beneath her window and had climbed upon it. Catching sight of her, he began the most glorious concert he had ever given her. He seemed to be pouring out his very heart in song. She got out of bed and opened the window to talk to him. How he located her James alone can tell. He never used the mound again.

During the second moulting season he left one lyre feather at one doorstep, the second at another. While moulting last year he came one day with one lyre feather hanging loosely. He sang and danced but still it hung. He sang and danced five times that day, until it finally fell. Then he turned around and looked at it and disappeared for several days.

Has Gone on the Air

James has appeared more than once, when especially wanted—notably when he was advertised to be radiocast at 11 and 2 o'clock. He came punctually, although they were not the usual hours for him to arrive.

The mating season is during May, June and July. Then the male is at his loveliest in color, and his song is given over almost entirely to the inspiration of his mate. They are now inseparable and go about seeking food in a regular route along which he has built mounds. On reaching one he mounts it to sing and dance, while mate and chicks perched on a tree are an appreciative audience. During the incubation he builds several mounds near the nest, from which to entertain his lady. She makes an occasional visit to a neighboring female, similarly engaged, and the two chatter and gossip in the regulation way.

The narrator closed with a graphic account of James teaching his first chick to sing. He showed the greatest patience, repeating a note again and again, until the little fellow mastered the art.

The next morning at 7:30 was another concert lasting about a half hour. In the middle of the morning a lively step on the veranda and a spring to the platform announce James's arrival, even before his vigorous tap and scratch on the well-grooved window verify it. I call out, "James is here." Soon the hostess and I are close by the window, for his dear friend must be present and in evidence, if he is to dance. To prolong the entertainment a mirror now hangs outside the window. He immediately sets out to evict the intruder in the mirror. He jumps and pecks and claws at him. With a powerful stroke he nearly knocks the mirror away. He peeks behind it, but here Mrs. Wilkinson has pity on him and removes the mirror. Then he examines me with a quick perky twist of the head, his bright eyes shining with keen intelligence. Satisfied with his audience, he now raises his gorgeous tail feathers and beginning his lilting tune swings about the platform to my delighted amazement.

Just before I leave, although it is not at his regular time for appearing there, he hops again upon the platform and looks in at me, as a host would come to bid bon voyage to the American guest.

© F. Lewis, Director of Fisheries and Game, Victoria, Australia

Each Morning "James" Appeared, to Give His Friend a Concert and Dance.

A Lady in Arkansas

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Surely the lady who wrote this letter came, at least originally, from Missouri! She writes:

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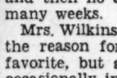

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Two-Piece Model for Autumn

This frock draws its checks in gold. The fabric is karavana, a mixture of crown rayon and silk. Of particular importance is the draped yoke-collar of contrasting velvet. The deep armholes, the straight, wide sleeves, the cornucopia-shaped pockets are style points to be noted.

Partnership and a Little House

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAST year we watched and listened with much interest as some young friends of ours planned their new home. Their first decision was that they would change the item in their financial budget marked "rent," to "purchase." They agreed that they wished to become an integral part of the community in which they had decided to live. They wished to experience the joy and share in the obligations of home ownership. They said, "We wish to feel that we belong to the life of the community and that it belongs to us. We want a bit of land which we can cultivate, on which we can work, and which we can develop into a spot of beauty and productiveness."

So they considered carefully such matters as location, asking themselves what would be the probable development of certain sections of the town. They stood at the different windows of the various houses that they inspected, and studied the views spread before them, "For," they said, "our pictures, for some time, will be only those which are framed by our windows."

They ascertained what assessments would be likely to appear during the coming years for such village improvements as sidewalks, street paving, and other developments. They looked for churches, libraries, recreation centers, and other cultural opportunities. They budgeted car fares and other transportation costs.

The selection was finally made. The pictures which were framed by their windows were those of distant hills and a lake, or, at another turn, of an elm-shaded village street.

It was a small house that they were working for, with plenty of room to expand. There would be a bit of a garden at the back, a tiny fireplace and a cozy porch. We watched them as during the next few months they gradually made their dream come true. Each bit of embroidery completed was more than mere needlework. It was a "scarf for the table," or a "cover for the footstool." Each business opportunity grasped, and improved, was more than a proof of skill and sagacity. It was a cause for renewed gratitude, an opportunity to plant another row of seeds, or to make a further payment on the house.

"Shall you be able to adjust yourself to housekeeping when you have so long been a business girl?" her friends asked.

Her reply to this query proved her fine sense of the importance of the partnership into which she was entering. She said, "I know of no place where a business training may be put to more splendid use than in the management of a home. I intend to practice, in my home, all the lessons which I have learned in the business world, including those of partnership and fair play."

One day last June the little house with its fireplace, its porch and its tiny garden, opened its doors to them. The partnership began. It has expanded beyond their own small horizon and taken in all with whom they have come in contact. It has made a difference in the town and even the surrounding countryside that these two young friends, with their deals of partnership and fair play, have made of the little house a home.

Two Italian Dishes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bruges, Belgium

Cook the amount of rice required in a little water and butter until done, over a low fire, stirring occasionally. When almost done, add cheese either grated or cut into small pieces. Let it melt and when the rice is tender, stir in one egg for each person to be served. Add these after taking from the fire. While the rice has been cooking, some chopped meat should be simmering with minced parsley, onion, tomatoes and a little butter. Mix thoroughly. Add some cooked peas last of all. Grease a rather deep baking dish and sprinkle with bread crumbs. Put in half the rice in a smooth layer, then on top the stewed meat. Put the rest of the rice over the meat, dust with crumbs and dot with butter. Bake about one-half hour. This is very good and a change from the usual manner of serving rice.

This is excellent for supper. Melt ½ cupful of butter and heat some milk. Sift one large cupful of flour and cornstarch mixed and a pinch of salt. Put in a bowl and add the melted butter and 4 or 5 ounces of grated cheese. Pour in the milk at the same time until it is a smooth paste, two eggs being added to part of the milk, which must not be too hot. When well mixed, lay the dough out on a floured board and roll until about ½ inch thick. Cut in rounds about the size of an American silver dollar. Arrange neatly, each overlapping the other in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle thickly with grated cheese and pour plenty of melted butter over the top. Bake until brown. Grated cheese is served with this in Italy.

EDITH W. FLUCHER

Delicious Vegetable Hash

Chop medium fine boiled beets, potatoes, and carrots. Fry three strips of bacon, cut into small dice, and in the fat brown one large, or two small, onions, cut very fine. Brown the hash delicately and garnish with green peppers and diced bacon.

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

a small bowl of sugar while still slightly warm, and it is not always necessary to drain first on waxed paper. Use a small amount of sugar, added as needed, as the drops of sirup form lumps, preventing further use. (Miss Farmer's School inserts here that the lumps can be used in the next batch.—Editor.) Grapefruit and orange skins can be used together, in any proportion, and seem to benefit from the association. Four or five orange skins is an amount easy to work with, especially for a beginner.

When orange juice is a much-called-for breakfast drink, there is abundant material for a delicious "by-product," either for the family, or special friends, or for a little package at holiday time to carry a thought to someone away. Below is the above-mentioned recipe:

Slice

Grapefruit skins from which the pulp has been removed. Cover them with cold water, bring them to a boil and cook gently 20 minutes. Pour off the water and repeat the process twice. For a measure of skins add the same quantity of

Sugar. Dissolve sugar in ¼ as much water or grapefruit juice. Add peel and boil until all the sugar sirup is absorbed in the skins. Roll each piece in granulated sugar and place the pieces on waxed paper until they are cold.

(Mrs.) E. C. L.

Special Yarns Give New Effects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ANNY BLATT has developed a specialty within a specialty. In designing her hand-knitted costumes she has produced something unique. This is owing to several facts. To begin with, she designs her own yarns, arranging for just that mixture of ingredients, and just that looseness or tightness of twist and just that thickness which will produce the texture she has envisaged. For on the proportion in which are mixed in a given yarn threads of wool, cotton, silk, the synthetics, cellophane, depends definitely the character of the fabric which will grow on the needles of her clever tricoteuses. And, obviously, the twist and ply of the yarn will be an equally determining factor. Possessing, in the second place, a subtle sense of color, Mme. Blatt creates, too, her own tones, which always escape by a nuance the run of commercially available hues. Stimulated by this adventurous attitude, her knitters contribute a third factor of originality by inventing new stitches and gaining interesting and becoming effects by the distribution of contrasted stitches over the area of a garment.

Mme. Blatt produces fabrics of almost incredible variety, all hand-knit. Some of them, let it be said for the comfort of the matron, are so heavy that instead of clinging they hang off from the body and are flattering to the less-than-perfect figure. Her seams, moreover, are generous and thus permit of alterations, and she shapes her garments with darts, pleats and godets.

Individualized Models

A model suitable for a matron was a frock to be had in black or garnet. It was made with a high, draped neckline, a tailored bodice with a square yoke, a narrow front panel of wide moiré ribbon, and a skirt to simulate box pleats.

A second afternoon frock, more youthful, presented a mustard-colored surface, scratched, as it were, by very fine, sparce black hairs which gave an almost inexplicable but thoroughly delightful aspect to the goods. Black accessories developed the theme.

An extremely rugged texture was used for a brown suit, knit in a nubby effect, known this season as "cloqy" or "blistered." The very pebbly effect of the jacket was subdued in the skirt, whose stitch was the same but whose yarn lighter. This cleverly offered the modish two-faced effect and kept the hips slim. An interesting godet in the very front gave the plain skirt its fullness. The very heavy, dull brown of this suit is decidedly individual.

A three-piece golf suit in a mossy grayed-green might convert a heretic to the game. It was knit into a ropy texture and the skirt was again given its fullness by a stitch simulating box pleats. A perfectionist touch was a scalloped neckline and belt.

A favorite trimming with Mme. Blatt is a border of knit balls. Her trimming and accessories always give that completing touch, which, having seen them, one feels were inevitable if complete satisfaction was to be achieved. They are never startling but merely—one must repeat the adjective—inevitable to the perfection of the costume.

She is making hats this season which are by no means casual affairs but smart shapes—tricornes, berets, Tyroleans, plateaus—hand-knit to match her suits, frocks and sweaters.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.

Do You Know That—

Mustard and baking powder settle in the can and should be stirred lightly before measuring.

If the leaves from celery are put in the oven until dry and then rubbed fine, they make good seasoning for stewed chicken or veal. If, after drying, the celery is put in a jar, it will keep for months.

If the molds for gelatin desserts are placed in strong, cold salt water the jelly will quickly congeal.

Spinach Pie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cook spinach and chop fine or put through a sieve. Mix with butter, meat gravy and a dash of nutmeg. Cook for five minutes and add a little cream and sugar, seasoning well. Make a pie and fill with the spinach, covering with the pastry. Bake as any other pie until brown.

Worker for Indian Education

Moslem Princess Who Broke Purdah for It

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Edinburgh

SIX months ago, the Begum Sultan Amiruddin was in purdah in Madras. ("Begum" is a Hindu title indicating a lady of high rank.) When a representative of the Monitor met her in Edinburgh recently she had abandoned the veil for good and was on a visit to Great Britain with her husband, who was eager to show her what British women had done for education and for social service. The Begum was thoroughly enjoying the experience, and so, evidently, was her husband, who is by profession a judge. They had brought their two little daughters along with them, to share the delights of travel.

Education is the Begum Sultan Amiruddin's great interest. She advocates compulsory education for India's illiterate masses—men and women. She, however, does not desire to see all women clamoring at the gates of a university, irrespective of whether or not they are fitted for it. Rather she would see many of them turning their attention to domestic science. Desirous as she is that women should take their rightful place as citizens and in public life, she does not want this done at the expense of home and family ties. For this reason she welcomes the development of a domestic science department at the women's university, and does all that she can to encourage domestic science training among Indian women.

Highly Educated, Herself

The Begum is herself a university woman. Lest this astonish those who regard "purdah" as a synonym for ignorance, she explained that special arrangements are made for purdah women who are studying for degrees, and women teachers are sent to instruct them. Purdah women students are, of course, debarred from mixing with the men students. It was under these conditions that the Begum and her sisters—they are Muhammadans and of Persian parentage—took their degrees.

When, later, the Begum decided that she would study law, she was in a quandary, for no women teachers were available. Nothing daunted, she decided to study by herself, which she did to such good effect that she came out ahead of 800 men students. She admits that she hardly knows herself how she managed it.

Much misconception exists in western minds, according to the Begum, about women who are in purdah. Undoubtedly it places restrictions in the way of women who are interested in matters outside their own homes, but that there are women who can overcome some of these restrictions she finds proved by the fact that purdah women may be poets, writers, social workers or even, within purdah limits, inspectors of schools.

How It Happened

Mr. Amiruddin likes to tell the story of how his wife—she is a Begum in her own right—laid aside the veil. A local missionary visited him in Madras to ask if the Begum would distribute prizes to schoolboys. Mr. Amiruddin referred him to the Begum herself, considerably doubting the issue. As he expected, she refused, but perhaps he was not altogether prepared for the reason, which was that she did not feel that the occasion was of sufficient importance to warrant her breaking a lifelong habit.

The missionary thought again. Next day he returned to the charge. Would the Begum, he inquired, be kind enough to deliver the closing address of advice to the scholars? The Begum would, and did. To this day she laughs when she remembers her fears at the sight of the crowd that gathered to hear her, but she made her speech successfully, and from that time she has steadily worked for the cause which she has so much at heart.

That a woman in her position should have the courage to break with tradition, and that in this she has the full support and sympathy of her husband, is bound to have a salutary effect on other women who are themselves perhaps hesitating to do the same thing. As regards the position of women in India, the Begum maintains that the Prophet of Islam has been their champion throughout, and that Muhammadan women have actually more independence than was the lot of married English women before the passing of the Married Women's Property Act.

When the Begum returns to India, fortified by what women in England have shown her, she hopes to devote herself further to that cause of universal education which today is attracting so many enlightened Indian women.

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Summer Morning

HE ALWAYS awoke early on summer mornings, and lay for as long as he was able in that drowsy state between sleep and activity. He knew that the longer he could remain that way, the quicker time would go, the sooner would arrive the moment when he would be allowed to get up. Immediate and active consciousness entailed the whole of the long fretting hour between six and seven, with the glorious green and gold performance of the garden in fresh sunshine going to waste outside. He was unable to understand the willingness with which his parents grasped every available moment in bed.

Summer mornings were irresistably fascinating. He always seemed to awaken in the same way. It was a fly. One moment he was asleep, and the next he was aware of a tiny breeze about his face. The fly settled on his nose, was brushed impatiently away. Again sleep, again the little breeze, again the tickling, again the impetuous motion in the direction of the fly. Sleep again, breeze again, fly again, fly again, again, again until the world was one huge tickle. Then with the ultimate rout of the fly, would come that lovely drowsiness in which he was aware, without opening an eye, of what a lovely morning it was. There was the sense of brightness, sun on the yellow walls of the bedroom, and sounds—little muted sounds of the kind which only seemed to happen just that way on warm, sunny summer mornings.

HE LOVED IT when a bluebottle blustered in with a frenzied buzzing and tapping. Round, and round, and round, lacing the room across with the music of the morning. Round, and round, tap-tap-tap on the window pane, round again, hum, buzz, bu-u-uzzzz, growing more and more frenzied, flying faster and faster. And then quite suddenly it would be gone; and, if he opened his eyes, he would see it sailing out of the window and launching on its strange undisciplined flight in great, joyful arcs towards the apple-tree. The bluebottle generally woke him up properly and he looked timidly at the sky to see if it really was the sort of day it had seemed; and it always was.

He would lie for a long time, alternately staring and closing his eyes. All summer morning sounds were numb. There was nothing sharp about them. There were sparrows just under the eaves, and they chuckled together throatily, tumbling and scrambling, so that the ivy shook and whispered outside the windows. And above the sound of the sparrows was the whistling and the chattering of the starlings who nested in the smokeless chimneys. He would often see a starling, flying on wedge-shaped wings across his line of vision, a fragment of straw or wool fluttering from its beak. The sparrow and starling chorus seemed to be part of the same thing, a wiry, soft shaking sound as background to the summer morning.

He stirred and twisted and fretted to be up. The bed was hot while everything else was fresh. The air coming in at the open window smelled green. The room was a lazy, frowsy place, epitomized somehow by the score or so of flies which sketched their ceaseless, undecided pattern across the center of the ceiling. Forward, sharp left turn, forward, meet another fly, waltz together, separate, forward, sharp right turn, back again, meet fly, waltz. He lay staring at the flies, and sometimes tried to follow one only. But it was difficult to know which it was after it had danced with one it encountered.

THE FLIES HAD their part in his imprisonment. Outside the glory of the summer morning taunted him with sounds and smells. He could hear voices, sounding oddly "different," murmuring on beneath his window. People there, up and dressed. The voices would drone on and on, and there would be the music of water running into a metal pail near the kitchen, and somebody tinkering with something down the lane—"Tap-at-ap-at-ap-chink-clink-tapat"—and the sudden run of soft explosions as a motor bicycle started up somewhere. He could hear Bailey, the gardener, clipping the turf edges, his long-handled shears chumbling nicely through the grass. It was a green, dewy sound.

He thought the hour would never pass. Outside the world grew more and more awake. Beyond the chorus of sparrows and starlings he could hear the notes of other birds, the "pink-pink" of a chaffinch, a thrush whistling, the laughing yell of a disturbed blackbird. In imagination he saw the hop-hop-hop over the dew-wet turf, saw the cocked head, the down stab of the beak. The sun shone behind the leaves of the wistaria outside, making them pale and opaque. The air seemed full of rushing wings, birds, birds, birds, flying this way, that way, the other. The sun-painted imprint of the window frame dropped lower and lower to the floor, the flies crossed and recrossed, the ivy shook and quivered to the scramblings of the sparrows.

It seemed such eternity to that moment when his nurse, throwing the door wide, cried: "Well, time to get up, sleepyhead," and allowed him to make that indescribably marvelous pilgrimage into the damp, fresh, green and gold heart of early summer morning.

C. G. G.

A Basque Village Fête

I SAT at déjeuné under a canopy of vines with music from a brook and waterfall, and the air filled with wild sweetness from the mountains. Across the square the mellow walls of the town made a pleasing background for houses with balconies of flowers and roofs with fascinating outlines. In the distance the Pyrénées lay veiled under the mist.

The streets of Saint Jean-Pied-de-Port were gay with banners, for it was the most important fête day of the year—the one which brings young people from their far-away mountain homes to spend the hours in dancing, song and gayety.

All was movement and cheer. Groups of happy people sang and laughed as they walked along. Dogcarts with canvas hoods passed by; small boys sent off firecrackers; somewhere in the distance a man sang. When he had finished, a woman continued the song and brought it to us as she passed.

Later in the afternoon there was a pelota game. The band led the way to the field; boys eight abreast, with arms around each other's shoulders, hopped and skipped to the music, and along the way windows and doors were filled with people. The field was surrounded by magnificent trees, and spectators lounged or lay at full length on seats of stone, Roman fashion, while they watched the game. The players, two Spaniards and two Frenchmen, dressed in white, were received with cheers; they played with bare hands, throwing the ball with terrific swiftness and receiving it with perfect accuracy as it rebounded from the wall. After the game, fifty young boys sang without music Basque songs of plaintive sweetness. When they had finished, eight boys formed a circle and danced to the tune of a flute.

In the evening people danced over the rough stones of the street and square, even when the music had ceased, filled with the gayety and delight of the fête day. One of the onlookers showed me the best vantage point from which to watch the fandango, and adding a warning to choose a secluded corner before the arrival of the "fire bull." Soon the fandango was in full swing; the dancers held their hands high in the air above their heads—fingers snapped as they whirled in perfect unison round and round, yet they never ceased to smile, nor showed the least fatigue.

Unaware that it was now time for the crowning event of the evening—the "fire bull"—I did not heed the warning cries, till down the street came the huge animal, spouting fire from nostrils, back, sides and tail as he charged full tilt into the crowd. I stood watching until the bull turned suddenly in my direction. Turning over chairs, I scrambled onto a table around which sat a party of amused merry makers. This so delighted the crowd that several times during the evening the bull, knowing beast that he was, picked me, the only stranger in the village, and singled me out for special attention, until I could meet his fiery onslaught without flinching. Finally, he proceeded to sit down on a prepared landing place and dismantle himself of his trappings, sending forth one last gorgeous shower of fountains, rockets and pinwheels.

Then again the burst of music—again the flying, whirling, figures; everywhere the sound of feet, music, laughter. Midnight came—one o'clock—and at last the lanterns were extinguished—the music ceased; even then the songs of the merrymakers continued as they danced down the street and out of sight into the darkness.

M. P. H.

The Changing Seasons

WHAT day the first leaf fell
I really could not say,
Nor when the sun began
To take a shorter way.

I only know that leaves
Lie scattered through the grass,
That sunny afternoons
Now all too swiftly pass.

Soon frost will paint the trees,
Gray geese go honking south;
Then silver ice will lock
The river to its mouth.

LOUISE DARCY.

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Portrait Head by Gauguin

LEGENDS form easily in the biographies of certain artists. Sometimes it is their personal qualities, sometimes the characteristics of their pictures, which engender fanciful stories about their lives. Occasionally we find that the legend concerning the artist, and not his noteworthy gift, is what maintains his popularity.

Paul Gauguin was one of the modern French painters whose personal life and oddities have been topics for discussion, so interesting, in fact, that writers have incorporated them in their narratives. Paul Gauguin's life was full of contrast, adventure, audacity. He had been in commerce; but, surfeited with his occupation, he left Paris to settle in Tahiti. In his days (second half of the nineteenth century) the South Sea Islands were not as accessible and as well known as they are today, with benefit of educational cinemas and travel advertising.

The natural beauty, the exotic brilliance of the tropical environment, and the primitive qualities of the natives, endeared Gauguin to his new surroundings. Against the resplendent scenic background, he painted the Tahitian women. Their long silken black hair, café-au-lait complexions and strikingly patterned garments were attractive indeed to an artist as responsive to color as he.

Gauguin drew the forms in a flat manner, for he was not greatly interested in the spatial depth and three-dimensional character. People, trees, terrain were painted in accordance with their outward shape, and colored with a flat spread of pigment, bright and bold. The general effect was that of decoration in which the people and landscape were merely ornamental details.

The "Portrait Head" in the Worcester Museum is an early work drawn before the resplendent Tahitian era. It is done in pastel and shows the granular surface of the crayon. The details are touched in gently, but with a certainty which establishes the type of the model, the age, the animation. Gauguin reveals his ability to sketch the model swiftly and concisely. He notes her outward appearance and at the same time establishes the traits of personality. There is a piquancy in his method. There is something particularly French, for a similar vivacity may be felt in sketches by Renoir and Degas and Toulouse-Lautrec.

Gauguin's technique changed a great deal after this picture was made. It does contain evidence of his devotion to color, but it wants his deliberate emphasis upon decoration. This portrait is closer to the lifelike appearance; it wants the flatness, the distortion, the mild grotesque twist of the others.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Whether She Would or No

THERE was an old woman with an enormous bundle of fagots on her back, but just as I opened the camera she dropped it. Thinking she needed a little encouragement to be photographed, Himself handed her two sous and asked her to pick up the burden again. He asked her in French, of which she knew no word, but as he had given her money and had motioned to her fagots it must be that the queer man wanted to buy some. We were not quick to follow her reasoning, in fact she had them untied and a good supply laid aside before we realized what she was doing. Then she was wholly at sea when we refused to take them. We had persuaded the keeper of the last lock not to accompany us as there was a good stretch between his and the next one, and as Mademoiselle had not yet arrived there was nothing but to try pantomime. But how are you going to make anyone understand that you would like to take his picture when he has never seen a camera! I could have taken her a dozen times while she stood spellbound, but she did not pick up her load again, nor could we make her see that that was what we wanted her to do. Himself thought he could show her by putting it on his own back, and made the attempt, only to be soundly rebuked in all the fluency of Breton that she lacked in French. She pointed to how many he might have for his two sous, but the whole bundle at that price? It was an outrageous imposition to expect it. That is what she might have been saying, and from the merry laugh we suddenly heard from across the river, if it was not, it was I suspect something equally far afield.

Although they had doubtless been spectators from the first, we had not noticed the two women washing under some willows, and now they translated our desire which they may have understood all along; but although the hills echoed with Breton none reached its destination.

The old woman had work to do, and felt that she had spent enough time with us, and started back across the field. We decided to watch her, and reaped our reward, for she began tying another load and soon had it on her back. When she drew near I "snapped" her, and then with a smile we left. I suspect she is still wondering why she was given those coppers.—From "A Vagabond Voyage Through Brittany," by MRS. LEWIS CHASE. (New York: Lippincott.)

Fuldkommen Fred

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DER var engang udsat en Pris for det Maleri, der bedst vilde illustrere Emnet "Fred". Der blev indsendt en Række Kunstværker, en Mangfoldighed af stille, rolige Landskaber. Nogle af dem fremstillede spejlblanke Vande med skønne Genspejlinger. Men eet Maleri forestillede de oprørte Vande i en frembrusende Flod, fossende i alle Retninger, pressende sig rasende ind imellem mægtige Klipper og kastende sig vildt ind over andre. Paa Bredderne voksede højt Krat, hvis Grene strakte sig ud over Strømmen. Paa en af disse Grene og lige over den mest oprørte Del af Floden sad en Fugl i sin sikkert fastgjorte Rede saa roligt, som var den truende Larm under den Musik—alene for dens Fornøjelse. Og dette Billede fik tilkendt Prisen.

I Lærebogen i Kristen Videnskab, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, skriver Mary Baker Eddy (S. 306): "Uforstyrret midt i de materielle Sansers skurrende Vidnesbyrd udfolder den stedse ophøjede Videnskab for dødelige det uforanderlige, harmoniske, guddommelige Princip—udfolder Livet og Universet som stedse nærværende og evige". Der synes i Dag at være saa megen Forvirring i Verden, at det ofte ser ud, som var man ved at blive revet med i denne Fortvivlelsens Strøm; men det gælder blot om at løfte Tanken op over de materielle Sansers falske Vidnesbyrd for at se, at deres Krav er magtesløse og ikke kan skade det virkelige Menneske, der lever tryg i Bevidstheden om Guds, det godes Almagt og Stedse-Nærvær.

Til Trods for de senere Aars økonomiske Elendigheder og sociale Omvæltninger har Solen hver Morgen ikke undladt at staa op til den bestemte Tid; Træerne har ikke ophørt regelmæssigt at skyde Knopper og bære Frugt; Planeterne har ikke afveget fra deres Baner. Intet Menneske tror, at den Lov, der er symboliseret i disse Fænomeners Orden, kan berøres af Omskiftelserne i den menneskelige Erfaring. Visselig er da Guds Menneske styret af Love, man kan fæste Lid til, og Gud ophører ikke med at styre Sin Skabelse i fuldkommen Harmoni. Uden Guds Lov kunde Universet ikke fungere, og Universet indbefatter det individuelle Menneske. Da Gud er Kærlighed, frembringer Hans Lov Glæde og Fred. Hans Lov har aldrig et Øjeblik ophørt at virke, og intet virkeligt er udelukket fra dens Retskreds.

Hvorfor synes man da til Tider at være uden for dette den fuldkomne Ordens Rige? Lad os paa dette Punkt spørge os selv: Kender Gud nogensomhelst forstyrrende Tilstande; kender Han noget saadan som finansielle Begrænsninger, Mangel paa Beskæftigelse, daarligt Helbred, Ulykker eller nogen Slags Frygt? Det er indlysende, at det ene fuldtud-intelligente og fuldtud-kærlige Sind ikke kender saadanne Ting. Kendte Han dem, maatte Han have frembragt dem, da intet kan virkeligt være til, som ikke er skabt af Ham. Da der ikke findes nogen anden Aarsag, er det klart, at al Forstyrrelse ene og alene er det falske Vidnesbyrd fra de fysiske Sanser, som ikke er nogen Del af Guds Skabelse og følgelig ikke er virkelige. Disse Sanser fortæller os, naar vi ser ned ad Jærnbanesporene, at Skinnerne løber sammen i det fjerne. Menneskets virkelige Sanser er aandelige, og de vidner alene om den evige Harmonis Lov igennem hele det virkeliges, det aandeliges Rige.

Det saakaldte materielle Menneske tror paa allehaande materielle Forstyrrelser; medens det aandelige Menneske alene kender og erfarer den Fred, som overgaar al menneskelig Forstand. Den, der tror, at Overflod er Penge, at Arbejde er Møje, at Sundhed er en Tilstand i Materien, føler ikke Glæden ved den Fred, som kommer til den, der kan demonstrere, at Beskæftigelse kommer som en Følge af vor stadige Anvendelse af Sindets, Guds Egenskaber, at Sundhed er en Tilstand fremkaldt af sund Tænkning, at Forsyning er en Tilstrømning af guddommelige Ideer. Erkendelsen og Forstaaelsen af disse Sandheder fremkalder en Følelse af Tryghed, som ikke kan udslettes.

Denne Sandhed om det virkelige Univers er menneskelig haandgribelig og bevislig. Naar Tanken er løftet over det fysiske op til Tilværelsens aandelige Kendsgerninger, giver den sig Udtryk i fornuftig Dømmekraft, ærlig Handlemaade og uselvisk Gerning, og saaledes overvindes Virkningen af Tilstande, som mange vilde erklære for almene. Om man end synes at være midt i Forstyrrelser, behøver man ikke at blive hypnotiseret til at anse disse for nødvendige eller virkelige. Man kan se sit timelige Behov sikret og sin Tillid til Gud urokket.

Den klart-inspirerede Profet Esajas siger i Lov og Pris til Gud: "Du vil bevare ham i fuldkommen Fred, hvis Sind bier paa dig: fordi han slaar sin Lid til dig" (oversat fra den engelske Bibel). I samme Forhold som man dvæler i Bevidstheden om, at alene det aandelige er virkeligt og styret af det fuldkomne Princip, vil Manifestationerne af Disharmoni forsvinde fra menneskelig Erfaring. Ser man bort fra det materielle i Tanken paa det aandelige, vil man finde menneskelige Forhold forbedrede, svarende til forbedrede mentale Begreber.

For at kunne gøre Krav paa Harmonien i Guds Styrelse og dvæle i den Fred og Tryghed, som skildres i de Ord hos Esajas, der anføres ovenfor, maa den Betingelse opfyldes: "Hvis Sind bier paa dig", fæstet urokkeligt paa Sandheden, ikke paa de fysiske Sansers Krav! Det paahviler ikke os at oprette denne "fuldkomne Fred", men at erkende den. "Du vil bevare ham i fuldkommen Fred". Vort Arbejde er at opfylde Betingelsen om at vogte Tanken; og derved gøre vel imod ikke alene os selv, men mod alle dem, vi kommer i Berøring med.

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Bells

WITHOUT warning, in the gloom,
metallic flowers bloom,
and waft their petals down
upon dusk-drifted lawns of town.

Five petals of brittle sound
glide to the listening ground,
and break the leaves of glass
against the gentle spears of grass.

SYLVIA MEECH.

Perfect Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PRIZE was once offered for the painting that should best illustrate the subject "Peace." A number of artistic works were submitted, comprising a variety of quiet, restful scenes. Some of these depicted mirror-like waters with their beautiful reflections. One painting, however, represented the disturbed waters of a precipitous river rushing apparently in every direction, crowding furiously among huge rocks, and dashing relentlessly over others. On the banks were tall bushes whose branches extended over the stream. In one of these branches, and directly over the most turbulent part of the river, sat a bird in her securely fastened nest, as tranquilly as though the menacing noise below were music provided especially for her pleasure. And to this picture the prize was awarded.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 306), "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal." There seems to be so much tumult in the world today, that it may often seem as though one were being swept into the current of despair; but one has only to lift thought above the false testimony of the material senses to see that its claims are powerless and cannot harm the real man, secure in the consciousness of the omnipotence and ever-presence of God, good.

In spite of all the economic calamities and social upheavals in recent years, the morning sun has not failed to appear at the appointed hour; the trees have not ceased to bud and bear fruit in regular order; the planets have not deviated from their courses. No one believes that the law which is symbolized in the order of these phenomena can be touched by the vicissitudes of human experience. Surely, then, God's man is controlled by laws which are reliable, and God does not cease to rule His creation in perfect harmony. Without the law of God, the universe could not function, and the universe includes individual man. Because God is Love, His law is productive of joy and peace. His law has never ceased to operate for a moment, and nothing real is excluded from its jurisdiction.

Why, then, does one seem at times to be outside this realm of perfect order? At this point let us ask ourselves, Does God know about any disturbing conditions; does He know of such things as financial limitation, lack of employment, ill health, disaster, or fear of any kind? It is obvious that the one all-intelligent, all-loving Mind knows nothing of such things. For Him to know them would be for Him to have caused them, since nothing can really exist that is not of His creating. As there is no other cause, it is clear that all turmoil is merely the false testimony of the physical senses, which are no part of God's creation, and hence are not real. These senses tell us, as we look down the railroad track, that the rails come together in the distance. The real senses of man are spiritual, and they testify only to the operation of the law of perpetual harmony throughout the entire kingdom of the real, the spiritual.

So-called material man believes in material disturbances of all sorts; while spiritual man knows and experiences only that peace which passeth all human understanding. He who believes that abundance is money, that employment is labor, that health is a condition of matter, is not enjoying that peace which comes to one who can demonstrate that employment follows as a consequent of his constantly using the qualities of Mind, God, that health is a condition of wholesome thinking, that supply is the influx of divine ideas. Acknowledgment and understanding of these truths bring a sense of security that cannot be overthrown.

This truth of the real universe is humanly practical and demonstrable. Thought lifted above the physical to the spiritual facts of being expresses itself in wise judgment, honest practices, and unselfish action, and so overcomes the effect of conditions which many would pronounce universal. Though one seems to be in the midst of disturbances, he need not be mesmerized into believing them necessary or real. He can find his temporal needs provided for and his faith in God unshaken.

The clear-visioned prophet Isaiah says in praise to God, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee." As one dwells in the knowledge that the spiritual only is real and is controlled by perfect Principle, the manifestations of discord will proportionately disappear from human experience. Losing sight of the material in the contemplation of the spiritual, one will find human conditions improving in response to improved mental concepts.

In order to claim the harmony of God's government and to abide in the peace and security portrayed in the words of Isaiah quoted above, the condition must be fulfilled: "Whose mind is stayed on thee," fixed immovably on Truth, not on the claims of the physical senses! It is not our responsibility to establish this "perfect peace," but to recognize it. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace." Our work is to fulfill the condition of guarding thought; and in so doing benefit not only ourselves but all with whom we come in contact.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Golden Fall

ASPEN leaves, like gold coins,
Are rolling all around,
And glowing drifts of yellow
Lie heaped upon the ground;

Gold is in the poplar trees,
Gleaming elms are tall,
And gold is in the eyes that see
The glorious gift of fall.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

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and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

More Active Selling Sends Prices Lower in Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Selling Flurry Forces Prices To Lower Level

Little More Activity in Stock Market as Quotations Drop

By **Forrest Price**

Everything was under pressure today.

Stocks, bonds, commodities — nobody wanted them except at considerably lower prices.

Trading in the stock market was more active, total sales aggregating 750,000 shares.

There was nothing to account for the down-in-the-mouth attitude of traders, but the rather sharp drop in prices indicated that pessimism was still rampant.

Allied Chemical got down as much as 8½ points by early afternoon.

The U. S. Steel issues were weak, the common losing more than a point and the preferred 2⅝. Other steel stocks followed the down trend. Republic Iron & Steel dropped 1. Ludlum certificates preferred 7, a new low for the year. National Steel receded a good fraction, also recording a new low.

Stocks losing 2 to 3 points or more included Air Reduction, Norfolk & Western, Amarada, American Can, Brooklyn Manhattan preferred, Howe Sound and Union Pacific. Many lost a point to 2 points.

There was increased activity in Government bonds, most of them changing hands at lower prices. Nearly all corporate issues sank to lower ground. In the foreign group Italian and Brazilian obligations were slightly improved. Germans were off.

There was quite a flurry of selling in Chicago wheat. Corn and oats followed the downward course. Rubber was weak, cotton barely steady.

Going on the accepted theory that the unexpected is always sure to happen in the stock market commission houses for some time past have been advising their clients to stay on the sidelines until something definite appears to indicate which way the cat is going to jump.

That is the chief reason for the long-drawn-out period of dullness. Of course market movements are based on business conditions. That being the case trade observers say that there is no foundation for the extreme pessimism, and that sooner or later the market is certain to revive.

Dun & Bradstreet in today's review says: "Autumn trade expansion thus far has been confined to wholesale and retail divisions. Industrial activity continued to reflect the depressing influence of labor difficulties and the unsettled legislative situation, but retailers' stocks generally are low, and with the continued strength of consumer buying, increased production cannot be far distant."

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (*AP*)—The declining trend in the financial markets picked up a little more speed today as stimulus for the recovery appeared to be lacking.

Stocks, after churning listlessly in the morning, started down around noon and, in the subsequent brisk movement, prices dropped 1 to 3 or more points with a few issues losing much more. A little support appeared later, however, and some of the more depressed shares rallied mildly.

New Lows for Year

New lows for the year or longer were registered by Allied Chemical, off 8 points; U. S. Steel common and preferred, off 1 to more than 2, and Consolidated Gas, down fractionally.

Union Pacific lost 3, and others, with recessions of 1 to around 2, included American Telephone, Santa Fe, Johns-Manville, Continental Can, United States Rubber preferred, Radio preferred B, du Pont, Westinghouse, American Can, Case, Western Union, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound and American Smelting.

There was no especial news to account for the selling flurry in the various markets. Although the textile labor situation was still cloudy, President Roosevelt was said to be hopeful. It was announced that he would confer tomorrow with Secretary of War Dern and other regular army officials on the Rhode Island disturbances.

While the mood of Wall Street appeared to be the most pessimistic in many weeks, some analysts pointed out that sentiment continued worse than actual business. Not much short selling was in evidence, but there was a feeling that various long accounts were awaiting the proper moment for relinquishment by discouraged holders.

Bond Prices Recede

A good deal of the business in the bond market during the early trading today was done at lower prices.

U. S. Government issues were not well enough supported to extend their rally of the previous session. In fact, the Treasury and Home Loans and Farm Mortgage groups experienced a mild relapse under moderate dealings. Corporate bonds had more losses than gains, but the shrinkage in values was not heavy.

The largest turnover in the federals was in Home Loan 4s, off 11-32ds of a point at 95.14; Home Loan 3s, off 12-32ds at 95.10; Federal Farm 3s, off 11-32ds at 95.12, and Treasury 3⅛s, off 6-32ds at 99.24. Other Treasurys were down 4-32ds to 8-32ds of a point.

A few of the prime industrial issues were inclined to soften in sympathy with Governments. Others were steady in light dealings. Union Pacific 4s slid off ¾ of a point, while American Telephone 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Duquesne Light 4½s were about unchanged.

Lower prices were quoted for Western Union 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, New York Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, American Smelting 5s and Consolidated Gas 5½s. Some obligations of the Missouri Pacific, Armour & Co. and Texas Corporation improved in a small way.

Foreign bonds showed few important changes. Germans eased a little and small sales. Italian and Brazilian issues were a trifle higher.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Range in $	Div.		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 14	Last Sept. 13
11⅞	6			Adams Express	3800	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½
34⅞	16		2	Adams Millis	400	24½	24	24	24¼
11⅜	7¾			Addressograph	3800	7⅞	7½	7¾	7¾
5⅝	5⅜		.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
106½	91¾		3	Air Reduction	400	94½	93⅝	93⅝	94
37⅝	15⅜			Airway Elec App	400	16¼	15	15⅛	15⅛
23⅞	16⅝		.60†	Alaska-Juneau	100	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17
5¼	1⅝			Allegheny Corp	3800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14⅝	5			Allegheny pf xw	600	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
160⅝	117		6	Allied Chem	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
23⅝	10⅜			Allis Chalmers	1600	13⅝	11⅞	11⅞	12
45	25		.15	Amal Leather pf	800	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	12¼
55⅝	41½		2	Amerada	100	36⅛	35½	35½	
41⅜	25⅛			Am Ag Ch Del	400	44	43	43	44¼
25¼	12¼			Am Bank Note	500	37⅛	35⅛	35⅞	
13½	12			Am Crystal Sugar	600	13¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜
38	19⅞		.80	Am Brake S&F	500	8¼	8	8	8¼
107¾	90¾		4	Am Can	400	21	20	20	22
33⅞	12			Am Car & Fdry	1600	96¾	94½	95½	96¾
56½	34			Am Car & F pf	600	15	14	14	15
12¼	4½			Am Chain	400	32½	32¼	33¼	34½
62	46¼		3	Am Chicle	100	6	6	6	
6½	2¼			Am Colortype	400	57½	56¾	56¾	57½
62½	50¾			Am Com Alcohol	100	21½	21½	21½	24
5	1⅛			Am Encaustic T	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13¾	4½			Am & For Pow	2400	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
20	12¼			Am & For Pow pf	400	16¼	15½	15½	15½
26	11½			Am & For Pow 6	200	13	12¾	12¾	13
22⅜	10½		.15	Am Hawaiian	100	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
42¼	17⅜			Am Hide & L pf	300	20	20	20	20
16	3½			Am Ice	500	3⅝	3½	3½	
43¼	29		6	Am Ice pf	200	39	39	39	
11	4¾			Am International	600	6¼	5¾	5¾	6¼
38¾	15⅞			Am Locomotive	800	15½	15½	15½	15½
74⅜	42			Am Loco pf	100	37	37	37	36½
10¼	3¼			Am Mach & Met	400	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
22⅝	15			Am Metal	800	16	16	16	16
12¼	4			Am Power & Lt	3600	4½	3⅞	4	4⅛
26¼	11		1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1400	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
29⅞	13		1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	13¾	12	12	12⅜
175⅜	10			Am Radiator	7800	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	12⅜
28¼	13½			Am Rolling Mill	400	16¼	15	15¼	16¼
58	36		4	Am Safety Razor	300	53¼	53	53	
3⅜	⅜			Am Ship & Chm	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
30	17⅜		2	Am Shipbuilding	600	29¾	29¼	29¼	
51¼	36¼			Am Smelt & Ref	7200	34	31⅞	31⅞	33½
125	100			Am Smelt & R pf	100	111	111	111	114
26½	10½			Am Steel Fdries	400	46	46	46	46¾
44¼	37		7	Am Stores	200	47	46	46	
72	46		2	Am Sugar Ref	300	43¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
125¼	105¾		9	Am Tel & Tel	400	61⅝	61	61	63
27⅝	14½		1	Am Wat W & E	3200	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	11
17⅛	7			Am Woolen	1200	15	14¾	14¾	15
4¼	1			Am Woolen pf	600	8½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
17½	2⅞			Am Writ Pap	500	3⅛	3	3	3
17¾	10			Am Writ Pap pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	84		6½	Anaconda Cop	6400	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11
36	26¼			Anchor Cap pf	10	100	100	100	100
63¼	31½		17	Archer Daniels	400	33½	32⅝	32⅝	33⅜
64⅜	46¼		.6	Armour Ill A	6400	6¼	5¾	5¾	6
77⅜	54			Armour Ill Pr Pf	1600	61	60	60	61½
9¾	4⅛			Armour Ill pf	400	73	72	72	73⅜
23¾	10⅜			Art Metal Const	1000	5	5	5	
73¾	45½		2	Assoc Dry Goods	400	9	8¾	9	
90	70½		2	Atchison T&SF	7000	48½	46¾	47	48
54½	24½			Atchison pf	1200	72¾	71¾	71¾	71⅜
35¼	21½		1	Atl Coast Line	400	25¾	25¾	25¾	27½
55½	35¼		.2b	Atl Refining	2800	23¼	22¼	23¼	23¼
105½	83		6	Atlas Powder	600	42½	40¾	40¾	43⅝
16⅛				Atlas Powder pf	30	102	102	102	102
57⅝	16½			Atlas Tack	100	7	7	7	
10⅜	3¾			Auburn Auto	1900	22½	21¼	22	22
				Aviation Corp Del	1400	4	3⅞	4	4

—B—

16½	6½			Baldwin Loco	1200	7⅜	7½	7½	7⅝
34½	13¼			Balt & Ohio	1200	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	15
37⅜	16¾			Balt & Ohio pf	600	17	17	17	19
46⅛	35½		2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	40	39¼	39¼	
111	95½		7	Bangor & Ar pf	50	108	108	108	109
38⅛	16⅛			Barker Bros pf	50	21	21	21	
10	6			Barnsdall A	1400	6¾	6	6	6⅜
19¾	10¼			Beatrice Cream	1200	17¾	16¾	16¾	17⅜
22⅞	9¾			Bendix Aviation	800	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	12
19⅛	12⅛		1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	15¼	15	15¼	15⅜
34¼	26			Best & Co	600	30¼	30	30	30¼
49½	25¼		1¾	Bethlehem Steel	8800	27⅞	27	27⅛	28
82	55			Beth Steel pf	400	59¼	57½	57⅝	59⅜
60	19½		.1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	22½	21¼	21½	22⅛
10¼	7¾		7	Bloomingdale pf	10	100½	100½	100½	
68¾	48		.3	Boeing Air wi	1100	7⅜	7	7	7⅛
28¼	19⅞		1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	500	47½	47	47	49
28⅜	16⅛		1	Borden	3200	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
19⅜	12			Borg Warner	1400	20¼	19¼	19¼	20¾
49⅞	28½		.75b	Briggs Mfg	2800	16	15⅜	15⅝	16
97	82⅛		6	Brooklyn Man T	3200	42⅝	40⅞	41	42¼
80½	58½		7	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	
125	118¼			Brown Shoe pf	400	57	56	56	58
10⅞	4			Brunswick Balke	60	120	120	120	120
9⅜	3½			Bucyrus Erie	400	5	4½	4½	
14½	6			Bucyrus E cv pf	200	4	4	4	
9¾	3			Budd Mfg	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
44	16			Budd Mfg pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
23⅜	3¾			Budd Wheel	60	20½	20	20	21
61⅜	27⅜			Bulova Watch	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
15⅜	5½		.40	Burroughs Add	300	3¾	3½	3½	
32¾	13¾			Bush T Bldgs pf	1600	11⅜	11	11	11½
67⅞	40			Byers	10	9	9	9	
				Byers pf	400	18½	14½	14⅝	15½
					200	43	43	43	

—C—

44⅞	18¾		1½	Calif Packing	2900	38	36½	36½	37¾
1¾	½			Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
6⅜	2¾			Calumet & Hecla	200	3	3	3	3⅛
29½	12½		1	Canada Dry	1800	14¾	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜
86¼	35			Canadian Pacific	1200	13¼	13	13	13½
33⅜	13⅛		1	Case Threshg	1900	39½	36	36	39½
44⅞	17⅛			Caterpillar Trac	300	24½	23	24	24½
22⅜	6½		h	Celanese Corp	1200	19⅜	18½	18⅝	19¼
32⅛	24		1½	Celotex Co pf	100	9	9	9	
92	53			Central Aguirre	600	24⅜	24¼	24¼	25
12⅜	5½			Central RR of NJ	100	54	54	54	
43½	20¼		1b	Century Ribbon	400	6¼	5½	5½	
7¾	3¼			Cerro de Pasco	2400	37½	35¾	35⅞	37
16½	6			Certain-Teed	600	12¾	12	12	12⅜
48⅞	34		2½	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
48⅝	39½		2.80	Chesapeake Corp	200	38	36	36	
5½	2			Ches & Ohio	2200	42	41	41	42⅜
11⅞	4			Chi & Gt West	500	2¼	2	2	
8½	2½			Chi Gt W pf	300	4	4	4	4¼
13¼	3⅜			Chi Mil & St P	500	3½	3	3	
28	8¼			Chi Mil & St P pf	800	4⅞	4½	4½	
9⅞	3⅜			Chi & N'west pf	100	10½	10½	10½	11
28¾	14¼			Chi Pneu Tool	200	4½	4½	4½	
6¼	2			Chi Pneu T pf	300	16⅛	15½	15½	
8	2			Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
9⅜	3¼			Chi RI&P 6%	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
30¾	13¼		2	Chickasha Cot O	100	3½	3½	3½	
17⅜	10¼			Childs Company	300	26½	26	26	26¾
60⅜	29¼		1†	Chile Copper	20	5⅝	5	5⅜	
24⅜	17¼		2	Chrysler	22300	31⅜	30¼	30¼	31
2¼	½			City Ice & Fuel	455	19	19	19	19½
1¼	⅜			City Stores	400	½	½	½	½
5⅜	2¼			City Stores vtc	200	½	½	½	½
18⅛	9⅜		.50	City Stores A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
28½	10½			Colgate-Palm-P	900	13¾	13	13¼	
94	75		7	Collins & Aikman	400	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	11
9	5			Collins & A pf	100	78	78	78	
8¾	3⅜		h	Colonial Sea Oil	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
40⅞	18			Cole Elec & Ir	200	4¼	4	4	
13¼	15			Colo & Southern	40	22	21	21	
19¼	7¾			Colo & So 1pf	30	19	17	19	
78¾	52		6	Columbia Gas	5200	8¼	8	8	8
71	41		5	Columbia G pf A	200	60	60	60	61
34¾	21½		1‡	Columbia G pf B	10	55	55	55	55
77¼	58		3.40	Columbia Pic vtc	300	30½	30	30	32
35⅛	18⅝		1	Columbian Carb	800	63½	62	62	63½
107	91½		6½	Comm Credit	600	25½	25¼	25¼	25⅝
61	35⅜			Comm Cred 1pf	20	105	105	105	
36¾	15¾		.60	Comm Inv Tr	1400	53⅜	52½	52¼	53⅞
3¾	1½			Comm Solvents	4800	18¾	17¾	17⅞	18¾
52¾	20½		6	Comwlth & So	12700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1½
31¼	22		1.60	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	33	33	33	33½
5¾	1⅝			Congoleum Nairn	2600	26¾	26¼	26¼	27¼
17½	10⅜		1½	Consol Film Ind	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
37⅜	25⅜		2	Consol Film I pf	100	12½	12½	12½	
95	82		5	Consol Gas	4600	25¾	25¼	25¼	26
14¼	7¼		.28b	Consol Oil	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
6¾	2¼			Consol Rys Cu pf	5600	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
2½	½			Consol Textile	1100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14⅜	5¼			Container A	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
2⅜	⅞			Cont Baking A	100	5⅞	5½	5½	6
64	46¼		*4	Cont Baking B	1200	1	1	1	1
83¼	69½		3	Cont Baking pf	100	50	50	50	50½
38½	23¾		1.20	Cont Can	3700	80¾	79	79	81
63¾	34			Cont Insurance	600	27¾	26¾	26¾	
22¾	15¾		.50b	Cont Motors	900	⅞	¾	¾	¾
51	41½		3	Cont Oil	5200	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅝
84½	55½		3	Corn Exchange	200	42	41¾	42	42⅜
9⅞	3⅝			Corn Products	600	58½	57⅝	57⅝	59
38	28		2	Coty	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
38¼	18¾		1	Cream of Wheat	500	32½	32	32	32
65⅜	39⅜			Crown Cork & Sl	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	
38⅜	17			Crown Zellerbach	500	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
71	48			Crucible Steel	200	17¾	17½	17½	18¼
3½	1			Crucible Steel pf	100	53½	53½	53½	
10½	3¼			Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅞	3½			Cuba Sug pf	10	5½	5½	5½	5½
52⅜	37		2½	Cuban Am Sug	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
29⅜	13½			Cudahy Packing	300	47½	47	47	48
85⅜	43½		4¼g	Curtis Publishg	400	16½	16¼	16¼	
3¼	2½			Curtis Pub pf	200	82½	82	82	82
12¼	5¼			Curtiss-Wright	2600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
91	80¼		7	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	6⅞	6¼	6¾	
21½	11			Cushman 7%	10	80½	80½	80½	
				Cutler Hammer	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14

—D—

8¼	6		.20b	Davega St	400	6	6	6	
34½	10½			Deere & Co	1400	15¾	14½	14½	16
15½	10¼		.40	Deere & Co pf	500	11	11	11	
73½	35			Del & Hudson	600	36⅛	35	35¼	
33¾	14			Del Lack & W	1900	16½	15½	16	16¾
84	63½		4	Denver R G pf	100	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
55½	10		1½	Detroit Edison	100	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	
116	99			Devoe & Ray A	400	67	66	66	66¾
28½	21¼		1	Devoe & Ray 1pf	300	40	37	37	
34½	28¼		1½	Diamond Match	90	114	113½	113½	
46¼	32		2†	Diamond M pf	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
23	15		1.20	Dome Mines	300	30	30	30	
28½	14¼			Dominion Stores	1700	42¾	41¼	41½	43
15	8¼			Douglas A	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	
11⅞	6¾			Dresser A	3300	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15¾
2½	⅝			Dresser B	300	9	8¾	8¾	
103⅞	80		2.60†	Duluth So Sh pf	100	5	5	5	
125	115		6	du Pont de Nem	1020	86½	84½	84½	86½
106	90		5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	105	105	105	

—E—

101⅜	79		4	Eastman Kodak	600	96½	95	95	96¼
22½	12¼		1	Eaton Mfg	600	13½	12	13	14¼
19¼	5¼			Edison Schild	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅜	15			Elec Auto-Lite	800	22	20¾	20¾	21¾
101	77½		7	Elec Auto-Lt pf	6800	98	97	97	98
7½	3			Elec Boat	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9⅛	4¼			Elec & Mus Ind	800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
19¾	7			Elec Pow & Lt	2100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅝
21	8½			El Pw&L 6% pf	600	8	7¾	7¾	8⅛
1⅜	⅝			Elec Pow & L pf	100	8½	8½	8½	
52	36		h	Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	
3¼	1		2	Elec Sto Battery	400	35¼	35	35	35½
82	63		3	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
127½	120		7	Endicott Johnson	200	49	47½	48	
83¼	24½			Endicott John pf	60	125½	125	125¼	125
25½	13			Engineers Pub S	40	3	3	3	
10⅝	5		.40	Engineers PS 6pf	100	14½	14¼	14¼	
24½	10½			Equitable Off Bld	400	5	5	5	
28⅞	12¾			Erie RR	1600	11	9¾	9¾	11
14⅜	8		.50	Erie RR 1pf	100	16	16	16	
27¼	9			Eureka Vacuum	100	18	18	18	18¾
				Evans Products	1400				

—F—

18	7			Fairbanks Morse	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
61	30			Fairbanks M pf	60	39½	38	38	

62	34¼		6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	45	44	44	
8¾	2⅝			Fed Motor Tr	400	4	3¾	3¾	
4	1⅜			Fed Screw W	100	2½	2½	2½	
25	23¾	1.20		Fed Water Serv	200	1½	1½	1½	
84	54¼	2½		Firestone T&R	10	101½	101½	101½	
17⅜	2		h	First Nat Stores	600	14½	13⅝	14½	14¾
22	8½			Foilansbee B	300	62	61⅞	63	
17½	6½			Foster-Wheeler	200	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
17½	8¼			Foundation	300	10¾	10½	10¾	
80¾	36½		2	Fox Film A	500	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
19¾	5			Freeport Texas	600	11	10½	10½	10¾
				Fuller 2pf	40	7	7	7	

—G—

20	10½			Gamewell	20	11½	11½	11½	11½
11½	6¾			Gen Am Inv	400	7	6¾	6¾	7
31⅝	30		1	Gen Am Trans	1600	31¾	31	31½	32
23½	12			Gen Asphalt	1400	15¼	14½	14⅝	14⅜
14⅜	8		.50b	Gen Baking	300	8	7⅞	8	8¼
108½	100		8	Gen Baking pf	300	8	7⅞	8	
16½	8¾			Gen Bronze	200	4¼	4	4	
25⅛	16⅜		.60	Gen Cable A	200	5	5	5	6
12⅜	11⅜		.80	Gen Electric	300	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
36⅞	28		1.80	Gen Elec Sp	12500	17⅞	17½	17⅝	18
1¾	1			Gen Foods	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
18	6¼			Gen Gas & E A	300	29½	28	29	29½
64½	52¾		3	Gen G & E cv pf	300	1	1	1	
42	24⅜		1	Gen Mills	100	14	14	14	
103½	89¾		5	Gen Motors	400	54	52	52	54½
8⅝	3⅜			Gen Mot 5% pf	27500	32⅜	26¾	26¾	28¼
45¾	23½		1	Gen Out Ad	300	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3¾	1			Gen Ry Signal	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12¼	4½			Gen Realty	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	
19½	10			Gen Rlty pf ww	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13⅜	6			Gen Refract ct	100	10	10	10	
65½	47		5	Gillette Saf Raz	3000	11½	11	11	11
8⅝	2⅝			Gillette S R pf	3800	8¾	10⅞	10⅞	11
28⅝	13⅝		1†	Gimbel Bros	200	60	58½	59	
104	83			Glidden	100	3	3	3	
9½	3¾			Glidden ppf	1000	22¾	21½	22	22½
23	16¾	1.20		Gobel (Adolf)	70	101¾	101¾	101¾	102¼
18	8			Gold Dust	200	11½	11	11	11½
62⅜	35½			Goodrich	400	17¼	17	17½	17¼
41⅜	18½			Goodrich pf	300	9½	9	9	9¾
113⅜	37½			Goodyear	200	38	38	38	
4½	1½			Gotham Silk Hos	2400	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
40⅝	28¼		1	Graham Paige

Commerce and Finance

Ex-Senator Says Cutting Dollar Gold Content Unconstitutional

Business and Industry

Devaluing Dollar Unconstitutional, States Pomerene

Former Senator Finds It Property Seizure Without Just Compensation

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14 (AP) — Former Senator Atlee Pomerene charged last night that President Roosevelt's action in reducing the gold content of the dollar was unconstitutional and a drag upon business recovery.

Mr. Pomerene, an Ohio Democrat, and widely known as the special prosecutor in the Teapot Dome scandals, spoke before the Ohio Valley division of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

His bitter attack was his first public expression upon the "New Deal." Despite the attack, however, he heatedly denied earlier today any connection with the newly formed American Liberty League, of which he had been reported chosen Ohio state chairman.

Tonight, he dealt with the action of the President in reducing the gold content of the dollar as authorized by Congress.

That, Mr. Pomerene charged, constituted public seizure of private property. It permits, he declared, borrowers to pay back less than they received. To "trifle with this measure of value," he went on, inevitably must disturb "the agricultural, industrial, financial, labor, and other activities of our country.

"Money is property. Contracts are property. The right to labor and to do business is property. There are an abundance of court decisions to support these statements. And the Federal Constitution expressly provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation."

Never before, he asserted, has a stable currency been so urgently needed.

"Keep it stable, and in my humble judgment business will revive. Destroy faith in our bonds, obligations and contracts which we have made or will hereafter make, and we unsettle all business activities, and particularly is this so when the authorities at Washington say, while we have made a change we reserve the right to make further changes," the former Senator said.

Federal Reserve Shows More Bank Credit Being Used

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a daily average volume of reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Sept. 12 of $2,469,000,000, a decrease of $1,000,000 form the preceding week and an increase of $132,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933.

"On Sept. 12," the board reported, "total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,469,000,000. An increase of $2,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of $41,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, and $9,000,000 in November deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, offset in part by increases of $5,000,000 in monetary gold stock and $2,000,000 in Treasury and national bank currency, and decreases of $10,000,000 in money in circulation and $29,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks.

"The system's holdings of bills and securities remained practically unchanged, an increase of $22,000,000 in holdings of United States Treasury notes being offset by a decrease in Treasury certificates and bills."

Higher Level For Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Bank clearings for leading centers of the country in the week ended Sept. 12 rose to the highest level in more than a month, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

The total was $4,377,510 compared with $4,148,162,000 in the like period last year. The week's total was larger than that of the previous week by $862,241,000.

At New York City clearings were $2,852,060,000, a decline of 2 per cent, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York was $1,525,450,000, an increase of 18 per cent.

Cotton Consumption In August 420,949 Bales

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP) — The Census Bureau reports that the consumption of cotton during August in the United States amounted to 420,949 bales.

Consumption during the year ended July 1 was fixed at 5,700,558 bales.

Cotton on hand Aug. 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,081,218 bales. Cotton in public storage in compressors totaled 5,824,025 bales.

Spindles active during August numbered 24,153,998.

Linters consumed during August amounted to 61,228 bales.

Linters held in consuming establishments totaled 214,789 bales. Linters held in public storage and at compressors amounted to 31,375 bales.

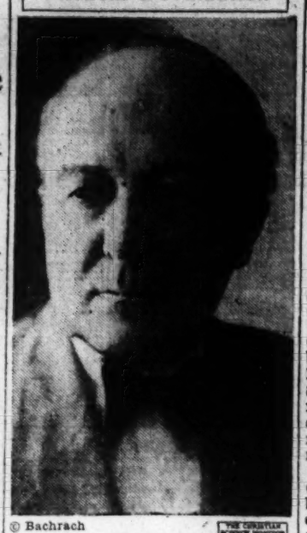
Cotton exported during August totaled 267,562 bales. Imports amounted to 10,682 bales during the month.

Drop of $28,000,000 In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $796,000,000 for the week ended Sept. 12, a decline of $28,000,000 from the preceding week.

The loans for the week ended Sept. 13, 1933, were $890,000,000.

Attacks Devaluation



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Atlee Pomerene
Former United States Senator From Ohio

Farmer-Controlled Marts Seen as Aid To Farm Prosperity

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—G W. Lamb, president of the Springfield Bank for Coöperatives, Farm Credit Administration, believes farmer-owned and controlled markets constitute one of the greatest means for adding to the prosperity of the farmers of the Northeast.

Mr. Lamb's headquarters are in Springfield, Mass. "The important point," he said in a statement issued through the Farm Credit Administration, is not that the market be farmer-owned, but that it be farmer-controlled.

"A number of cities and big towns in New York, New Jersey and New England either have started markets of this kind or are planning to do so in the near future. In New York, markets have been started at Newburgh, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester and Albany. At three towns in New Jersey, Hightstown, Swedesboro and Glasboro, auction markets are in operation. An interesting example of this kind of market has been established at Providence, R. I.

"The market at Buffalo, operated as a food terminal, handles practically all kinds of farm products. Although this is not a farmer-owned market, it is farmer-controlled. The market is owned by the railway company, and represents a big investment. The company leases the property and facilities to the farmers' association. The terms are very liberal and give the association full control of the market."

He described the market at Menands, a suburb of Albany, N. Y., which was largely financed by the Springfield bank, as "an outstanding example of these wholesale distributing markets, farmer-owned and controlled. The market was opened in July.

Honey Production In California Is Important Factor

LOS ANGELES—Honey production occasionally may be overlooked as a form of agriculture which has considerable economic importance, according to the current monthly review issued by the Bank of America which lists apiculture as one of the 40 principal farm activities in California.

Seventy per cent of the honey produced is said to come from the nectar of cultivated plants and about 30 per cent from wild plants. Sages, wild buckwheat, orange, and star thistle blooms constitute the principal sources of nectar.

In common with other western states, California produces more honey than it needs so the balance is sold to eastern markets and consuming centers abroad. In the 11 western states, an average of 3.5 pounds of honey per person is produced each year, the bank review said. In the remainder of the United States only 1.3 pounds per person is produced.

The sparseness of its population, however, keeps the western honey to an average of about 25 per cent of the nation's crop. In proportion to population, the Middle Atlantic and New England states produce the least honey.

Apiculture was said to be especially important in California, Michigan, and Iowa, the leading states in honey production.

Find Pessimism In Wall Street Much Overdone

Analysts Say 'Blue Funk' Unjustified—Await End of Uncertainties

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The atmosphere in Wall Street has shaded to about the deepest indigo of the post-1929 period.

This is probably due more to the extreme stagnation of the securities business than to any other factor. Heavy pruning of expenses by Wall Street houses in recent weeks has reduced employment in the financial community to a new low, and still many houses continue to run dismally in the red.

Talk in certain congressional quarters that the Government may be forced to take over the functions of banking, now that the next session of Congress is only a few months away, is anything but conducive to Wall Street's happiness. Indeed, James P. Warburg was moved to state in a public address this week that "the private banking system is on trial for its life. . . . A decision will probably be reached during the coming winter."

State of "Blue Funk"

All in all, Wall Street seems to have reached such a complete state of blue funk that a number of financial and business analysts have decided that it does not make sense, and their inquiries lead them to believe that the business of the country is better by several degrees than sentiment in the financial community, once supposed to be a fairly accurate barometer.

In fact, one well-known economist and investment manager, returning to Wall Street after a tour of other business centers, bluntly concluded, "Wall Street has gone bughouse!"

But the mourning moguls of money find the scarcity of business, and uncertainty as to the future, hardly helpful to equanimity. Commercial bank credit, it is true, has started to expand. As a matter of fact, it has shown the most persistent expansion during the past several weeks of any time since the depression set in.

Turn May Be Approaching

The securities market has been dammed up by uncertainties over the course of general business, after its more than seasonal summer slump, and the fact that marginal and trading regulations of the securities and exchange commisson, to take effect Oct. 1, have yet to be announced.

So it is possible that the street may be approaching a turn toward resumption of its functions of financing business and industry. But almost everybody in Wall Street these days seems to hail from Missouri.

Rarely has there been a time in the street when opinion regarding the outlook was so vague. Often opinion is confused, but these days many persons who were formerly almost certain to have decided convictions one way or the other, say they just don't know. The straggling optimists, however, think that once autumn business recovery becomes more apparent, the textile strike settled, and the Oct. 1 stock exchange regulations digested, the financial community will find it has a new lease on life.

U. S. Cold Storage Fishery Products 39 P. C. Above 1933

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Bureau of Fisheries announces that cold storage holdings of fishery products in the United States on Aug. 15 were 39 per cent higher than a year ago and 5 per cent above the average for the last five years.

The holdings on Aug. 15 amounted to 62,577,000 pounds, compared with 44,882,000 pounds on Aug. 15, 1933, and the five-year average of 59,558,000 pounds.

During the 30 days ended Aug. 15, 17,348,000 pounds of fishery products were frozen, compared with 15,550,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1933.

Appreciable improvement in the prices of fishery products over last year is reported by the bureau.

The average price for all fishery products landed at Boston, Gloucester and Portland during the year ended June 30, 1934, averaged 2.7 cents per pound as compared with 2.3 cents the previous year. Increases included: Large cod, 2.4 cents to 2.8 cents; market cod, 1.6 to 2.3 cents; scrod cod, 1.4 to 1.7 cents; pollock, 1 to 1.6 cents; mackerel, 1.5 to 2.3 cents, and swordfish, 13.7 to 15.9 cents.

Denver Trust Has Man's Hoarded Gold And Doesn't Know What to Do With It

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 14 (AP)—The United States Government has asked permission to intervene in a suit filed under President Roosevelt's decree banning the hoarding of gold.

The case is that of Frank W. Smith, resident of Sinaloa, Mexico, who left $5000 in the vaults of the International Trust Company of Denver as a trust fund for his brother Harrison W. Smith of Boston.

On June 18 the trust company brought a suit of equity in Federal District Court, naming the Smith brothers and the city and county of Denver as defendants. The trust provided the city was to receive the money on the demise of both brothers and that Mr. Harrison Smith would receive it if his brother passed on.

The trust company asked the court to decide what it should do with the gold. The President's decree ordered that all gold be turned over to the Treasury, but the trust company said it would violate its trust if it complied.

Thomas J. Morrissey, Federal District Attorney, in asking permission to intervene, requested that the trust company be required to turn over the gold to the Government and that Mr. Smith be required to pay a $10,000 penalty "for his willful and deliberate failure to comply with the President's gold order of March 9, 1933."

New York Telephone Co. Reports Fewer Losses

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Although reporting a small net loss in telephone installations in the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 7, New York Telephone Company, largest unit of the Bell system, experienced marked improvement compared with the record for the like period last year and the year before.

There was a net loss of 4030 stations compared with a loss of 124,860 in the like 1933 period and a loss of 198,293 in 1932.

For the week ended Sept. 7 there was a net gain of 3042 stations in contrast with a gain of 2236 the like week last year and loss of 3768 in the 1932 period.

Long and Short Haul Clause Seen as Damaging Railroads

Spokesman for Carriers Says Heavy Diversion of Tonnage Means Only More Profits to Unregulated Competitors and Foreign Ship Owners

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—That regulatory policies applying to railroads, especially the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, popularly known as the "long and short-haul clause," should be revised, was the contention of Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations, in an address before the annual convention of the Railroad Employees National Pension Association here.

Mr. Hopkins stated that competitive handicaps imposed by law have caused the loss of $1,000,000,000 a year to the railways, and that this has benefited only unregulated competitors and foreign ship owners and operators.

Mr. Hopkins said in part:

"Diversion of industrial tonnage, formerly transported by the railroads, to unregulated competitors, amounting to approximately 15 per cent, is indicated by comparisons of annual industrial production for the years since 1925 with total railroad freight ton miles in the same years."

"Throughout the years for which comparable statistics are available, prior to 1925, the relationship between the country's industrial production and railroad ton miles was constant and uniform. Railroad freight volume rose and fell, and rose again, in strikingly regular proportion to variations in volume of industrial production. It has continued to go up and down, since 1925, with fluctuations in industrial production, but there has been significant change in the relationship between the two indices of commercial activity, as competing agencies of transport have grown.

Production Up—Traffic Off

"Industrial production in 1933, as reflected by the Federal Reserve Board index, while still more than 36 per cent lower than in 1929, was almost 19 per cent higher than in 1932, when it reached its low point. Railroad ton miles in 1933 though, on a corresponding basis of comparison, were little more than 3 per cent above the low point of 1932, and 44 per cent below the 1929 level. These comparisons are conclusive as to the fact that railroad freight traffic volume has not risen with increased industrial production in the ratio that was formerly experienced.

This diversion of traffic benefits only the unregulated rivals of the railroads and is in no way advantageous to the public. It results from no natural advantage that other forms of transport in themselves enjoy, from the standpoints of convenience, dependability or cost of service, over the railroads, but from artificial and discriminatory advantages conferred through public policies.

Must Amend Law

"The Fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, popularly known as the 'long and short haul clause,' has been an outstanding influence since 1920 in the diversion of traffic from the railroads to the unregulated steamship lines via Panama Canal routes. A recent estimate places the tonnage handled through the Canal in 1933, which might have been hauled overland by the railroads, at 10,000,000 tons, or 250,000 car loads. This estimate indicates the volume of transcontinental traffic that could be restored to the rails, if the railroad were freed from the competitive handicaps of which the law has made the unregulated canal steamship lines the beneficiary.

Foreign vessels carried more tonnage through the canal during the year than did American vessels flying the American flag. Present policies therefore seem to result not only in diversion of tonnage from American railroads, with attendant decrease of railroad employment, but of payment of what amounts in the end to a bonus, for the benefit of foreign ship owners and operators.

The World's Business

Commercial Policy—Old and New: II

AMERICAN commercial policy in the light of the New World set-up is in course of formation. In respect of currency, the United States is almost as "intranationalist" as the British. Britain has a managed currency. It is on a sterling or a domestic standard. America, it is true, has gone back to an international gold standard, but it has reserved to itself the privilege of altering that standard at its own pleasure. For that reason, Holland has so far refused to acknowledge that the dollar is really on the gold standard. Domestic, not world, considerations may at any time dictate a change in the gold equivalent of the American unit.

* * *

In commercial policy, however, America is still tentative, hesitant. Secretary of State Cordell Hull is an economic internationalist. He is a fervent believer, in other words, in the most-favored-nation clause. Yet he has been given the job of negotiating bilateral agreements. His way out of the dilemma so far is a compromise. Bilateral agreements are to be negotiated within the frame of the most-favored-nation clause. Let us see how this can be done by giving a hypothetical example. Suppose a bilateral agreement were negotiated with Russia on the basis of the most-favored clause. Russia could reduce the import rate on all automobiles. Yet the advantage would be of particular benefit to the United States, because American supplies are able to outdo other supplies in satisfying Russian automobile requirements. In exchange, the United States could reduce the import rate on all caviar. Here, again Russia would reap a particular benefit, because Russia is by far the chief source of caviar. In this way the bilateral agreement and the most-favored-nation clause could be harmonized; that is to say, they could confer special privileges in spite of the fact that those special privileges were generalized.

Such a way out is not ideal from the standpoint of the "intranationalists." They say they could get more benefits by going all out for exclusive privileges in return for exclusive privileges. Clearly one cannot go very far with the caviar - automobile kind of arrangement. Most bilateral arrangements containing the most-favored-nation clause would favor others' trade as well as that of the United States and its co-signatory. Several persons in Washington are hopeful that the United States will eventually adopt a narrower standpoint. They remind one of the exclusive lines along which British policy is developing. The "foreign affairs" article mentioned yesterday summed up the situation as it looks from Washington. Britain could reply that all these arrangements are consistent with the most-favored-nation clause, and it would be right. This clause, it is generally agreed, is not held to be violated in the case of special arrangements inside the British Empire. Quota and exchange rationing systems—these and other new devices are also outside the operation of the clause.

* * *

But there is a strong feeling in Washington that United States policy should recognize that these latter newfangled devices have put the clause into the discard. In some cases this has been done openly. Recent central European trade agreements exchanging special privileges certainly trample on preëxisting most-favored agreements with the United States. "All general rules or obligations have been scantily heeded in the making of this new web of special trade agreements," says the "foreign affairs" writer. Then there is the restriction imposed by exchange arrangements. While they do not violate most - favored - nation agreements, they make them meaningless. Argentina is a good example. Under its recent agreement with Great Britain, Argentina agreed that British trade should have a first lien on the foreign money that Argentina accumulated as a result of its big sales to Britain. This writer has had this agreement mentioned to him many times as one reason why the United States should undertake similarly exclusive action.

What Argentina is to Britain, Brazil is to the United States. That is to say, Brazil sells far more to the United States than it buys. In the negotiations for a modern trade agreement, should the United States try to lock up the dollars earned by Brazil, and see that they are applied to the purchase of American goods or the payment of American debts? The "intranationalists" say yes. By this sort of thing, they say, Britain has again become the leading world exporter. The United States after the war held the position for a decade. Last year Britain took the lead again. The difference against the United States was 5 per cent. This year Britain has lengthened the lead by 7½ per cent, according to Mr. George N Peek's office.

* * *

Mr. Peek, as special adviser to the President on foreign trade, has not expressed himself on the characteristics of modern commercial treaty making. But I do not think he believes the United States should follow suit. He would, however, make use of such a situation as the one existing with Brazil for bargaining purposes in negotiations with other countries. He would say, "It is true that we have an unfavorable trade balance with you. But you have a favorable balance with Brazil. And why? Because we buy so much from Brazil. She can buy so much from you because of the heap of dollars we provide. Consider that in these negotiations for an agreement with us." It would seem to be an argument as sensible as it ought to be telling.

The "intranationalist" argument is of course anathema to Secretary Hull. That statesman, who is growing in stature every day, has now become the hope of the economic internationalist. Self-interest, in his opinion, is best served by thinking of the common interest. If an individual put himself above the community, the result would be anarchy. That is what we have got in the economic world today. Mr. Hull's use of the bilateral agreement is to dig out the channels of world trade as well as increase American trade. He would agree, I fancy, with the writer of the article which provoked these thoughts, who, in warning of the dangers confronting a world which goes in for exclusive economies, stated: "The power of national states to agree—already strained—will be subjected to further tests."

H. B. E.

World Production Of Foodstuffs Is Well Maintained

Output Steady Since 1928—Industry Improves in Many Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—World production of foodstuffs has maintained the same level since 1928, while agricultural raw materials, after a slight drop in 1932, rose again in 1933, according to the Bulletin of Statistics just published here by the League of Nations. The production of non-agricultural raw materials, which had fallen very considerably from 1929 to 1932, also rose in 1933.

Industrial activity has improved almost uninterruptedly since 1930 in Japan, since 1931 in Chile, since 1932 in Germany, England, the United States, the Netherlands, Sweden, Italy and Hungary, and since 1933 in Canada, Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. In Belgium it ceased to fall in 1932 and since then has maintained the same level, while in France, after a marked rise from 1932 up to July, 1933, it has fallen steadily up to June, 1934.

Since the first six months of 1934, industrial activity has shown a distinct improvement in Germany, Canada, Chile, the United States, Italy, Norway, Poland, England and Sweden.

The gold value of world trade, in June, 1934, was slightly below that of the previous month; compared to June, 1933, imports and exports have fallen about 4 per cent. In comparison with the first six months of 1933, the gold value of imports from January to June, 1934, was less by 3.3 per cent and exports by 2.4 per cent. The movement in the continental groups are as follows:

Percentages of rise or fall in the first six months of 1934, in comparison with the first six months of 1933:

	Imports	Exports
Europe	—2	—5
Asia	—7	+4
North America	—4	+1
Latin America	—9	+1
Africa	—2	—8
Oceania	+4	+1

Carloadings Show Drop Due Mainly To Labor Day Holiday

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 8 were 562,730 cars, a decrease of 83,050 under the preceding week, due principally to the Labor Day holiday. The loadings also were 15,203 cars under the corresponding week in 1933, but were 61,193 above the corresponding week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week was 205,535 cars, a decrease of 28,003 below the preceding week and 1308 below 1933, but 22,230 above 1932.

Less-than-carlot merchandise totaled 141,373 cars, a decrease of 21,466 under the preceding week, 7173 under 1933, and 8659 below 1932.

Total loadings from Jan. 1 to Sept. 8 were reported as 21,275,046 cars, compared with 19,625,542 in 1933 and 19,168,184 in 1932.

Pool Created to Handle Excess Cotton Certificates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—A national pool to facilitate sales and purchases of surplus tax-exemption certificates issued under the Bankhead Cotton Control Act has been created, according to the Secretary of Agriculture who fixed four cents as the price for which the tags shall be sold throughout the Cotton Belt. The price is approximately 70 per cent of the tax of 5.67 cents a pound imposed by the act on the ginning of cotton.

Holders of excess tax-exemption certificates may turn them over to the manager of the national surplus cotton tax-exemption certificate pool who will handle them for producers under a trust agreement. When the pool is closed all funds on hand from sales of certificates, after deducting expenses, will be distributed among producers, and each producer will receive his share in the proportion the poundage surrendered by him bears to the total poundage in the national pool.

In addition, each producer will be returned his pro rata share of the unsold surplus certificates, which may be used next year in the event the Bankhead Act is continued another season.

Exports of Gold to U. S. Now Permitted by Holland

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Netherlands Bank, it was announced officially, is prepared to sell gold for transfer to the United States if and when the exchange rate makes such a course profitable, on condition that the United States Government maintains the present gold value of the dollar and agrees to export gold to Holland if necessary.

Hitherto, the Netherlands Bank had refused to release gold for export to any country, including the United States, that had stopped exporting gold.

Texas City Adopts Own 5-Year Refinancing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABILENE, Texas, Sept. 14—This city has decided to adopt its own "five-year plan" for refinancing its bonded indebtedness, which aggregates $530,000. The plan involves refunding, when due, all bond maturities through 1939.

Principal and interest due this fiscal year, to April 30, 1935, totals $224,275, of which $42,000 is principal and $182,000 interest. This total will be cared for by immediate refunding through the issuance of interest certificates and of 10-year call bonds, at par and bearing the same rate of interest as the present bonds.

Advertising Called Big Aid in Opposing Socialized Banking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14—Advertising was termed the "greatest mass force in educating the consumer to an intelligent, satisfactory choice," by I. I. Sperling, assistant vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, in his inaugural address as incoming president of the Financial Advertising Association which concluded its annual convention at a banquet here last night.

Mr. Sperling deplored a recent tendency on the part of bankers to restrict advertising for fear of drawing attention to their institutions. He urged that "it is not only self-interest but in the interest of banking as a whole and of the American people as a whole, that full confidence in deserving institutions be restored; that slander and libel be counteracted; that truth, integrity, honesty and unwavering trusteeship be again given the earned confidence they have enjoyed for a period of more than three generations."

"Advertising is a force for counteracting the trend of socialized banking which many bankers fear," Mr. Sperling said. "Good public relations—and that is largely advertising and publicity—is the surest way to combat the threat of socialized banking. By fair, intelligent, courteous treatment of their customers, by frankness with the public and by adequate service, banks can build loyal followings which will refuse to believe that any bureaucratic control could possibly equal the service and the helpfulness now rendered by the politically free, efficiently and honestly managed, privately owned institutions."

Further Gain Shown In Life Insurance Business in August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—New life insurance production for August totaled $699,879,000, which is a gain of $5,620,000 from the July figures, according to a report by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents forwarded to the United States Department of Commerce today.

The August total represents a gain of more than $11,000,000, or 1.6 per cent, from production in August, 1933. The percentage gain in life insurance in comparison with a year ago has dropped steadily from the peak gain of 26.4 per cent in April. In July the gain had dropped to 4.2 per cent, in line with the usual summer slump.

For the first eight months of the year the report shows that the total new business of the insurance companies, representing 85 per cent of the country's business, was $5,843,825,000, against $5,181,159,000 last year, an increase of 12.8 per cent.

In August, 1934, compared with the like month of last year, new ordinary insurance amounted to $447,871,000, against $434,638,000; industrial insurance declined to $212,380,000, compared with $229,545,000, and group insurance increased 62.2 per cent to a total of $39,628,000, against $24,437,000.

Brillo Manufacturing Co. Six Months' Net Drops Off

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Brillo Manufacturing Co. reports net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1934, after all charges including depreciation and state and federal taxes, of $74,696, equivalent after dividends on the class A stock to 30½ cents a share on the 160,000 shares of common stock outstanding. During the first six months of this year there have been retired 522 shares of class A stock, leaving 25,848 shares outstanding on June 30, 1934.

This compares with net earnings of $78,416 during the first six months of 1933, or 32½ cents a share on the common stock.

Agricultural Leaders To Discuss Corn Referendum

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—State agricultural leaders, in a series of six regional conferences will discuss the livestock feed situation and plans for holding a referendum among corn-hog contract signers throughout the country to determine whether they want any program in 1935.

The regional conferences are being held at Indianapolis, Sept. 10 and 11; Kansas City, Sept. 12 and 13; St. Paul, Sept. 14 and 15; Salt Lake City, Sept. 14; New York, Sept. 15, and Atlanta, Sept. 19.

New Home for California Fruit Growers Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14—A new office home costing $400,000 is to be erected for the California Fruit Growers Exchange, directors of that organization announced here recently.

The building, which will replace present rented quarters, is to be six stories in height, and has been planned to provide more convenient facilities for members of the citrus coöperative. Construction is to be financed through government agencies.

Eight Industries' Earnings Considered Above Average

Near term earnings prospects are now considered better than average in eight leading industries, says the United Business Service, Boston. These are: building supplies, can manufacturing, chemicals, dairy products, meat packing, office equipment, sugar, and tobacco. Most of these lines are favorably affected by the recent rise in prices of their products.

Building suppliers are benefiting from public works projects, as well as federal loans to industries and home owners. Chemical companies continue to be favored by a firm demand.

Price Decline For Livestock Is Substantial

Heavy Receipts and Drop in Wholesale Meat Markets the Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Prices for most classes of livestock at the Union Stockyards here dropped sharply this week, comparatively heavy receipts and declines in wholesale meat markets being the main bearish influences, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle receipts at seven markets were not so heavy as last week but showed an increase compared with a year earlier, while hog supplies were heavier than both a week and a year ago, and sheep and lamb numbers increased over last week but were not so heavy as a year earlier.

Fed steers and yearlings ruled strong early in the week but excessive supplies showed up later, and the market price broke sharply to levels generally 25-50 cents below late last week. Abridged shipper demand due mainly to weakness in the dressed beef market sent values tumbling.

Bulk fed steers and yearlings sold early in the week at $7-$10, best 994-pound yearlings making $10, light steers $10.50, and weighty beeves made an extreme top at $10.75. Yearling heifers sold off 25 cents, best stopping at $8.50. Cows ruled weak to 25 cents lower, low cutters and cutters selling at $1.50-$2.50, and grass beef cows upward to $4.50. Bulls lost 15-25 cents, weighty sausage descriptions going at $3.35 downward. Vealers held steady, best $8.50. Western grass steers sold largely at $4.50-$6.25, best $7.25, while western grass heifers made $5.50.

The hog market closed 25-35 cents lower than Friday of last week, light lights and pigs 50-75 cents down, and packing sows 40-50 cents off. Increased supplies, extremely narrow shipper demand, and further sharp break in the fresh pork trade were the main weakening factors. The week's top was $7.20, and closing peak $7.15. Late bulk 200-300 pounds sold at $7-$7.10; 170-200 pounds, $6.25-$7; light lights, $5.50-$6.25; strong weight pigs, $4-$5; good packing sows, $6-$6.40, thin, cull and common kinds $3-$5.

Fat lambs broke 50-75 cents, and aged sheep 15-25 cents, compared with late last week. The week's top on lambs was $7.25, paid early, while late bulk native and western lambs turned at $6.50 downward, the lowest levels of the season. Most yearlings sold below $5.75. Slaughter ewes bulked late at $1.50-$2.50, best $2.75.

Feeding lambs ruled strong to 25 cents higher for the week, selling mainly at $5.75-$6.15, with best $6.25.

Construction Awards Increase Slightly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Construction awards for the week rose slightly to an aggregate of $20,317,000, although below the average week for this year to date at $24,270,000, reports the Engineering News-Record. Awards for public works declined to a total of $15,643,000, but private work was higher at $4,674,000.

According to the items in the report, highway awards at $5,557,000 continued low and bridge awards at $2,503,000 were almost 50 per cent higher than last week. Public building awards increased from $3,200,000 last week to $6,038,000 this week and commercial buildings from $117,000 to $2,853,000.

Emergency Livestock Rail Rates Not to Be Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Reduced emergency rates on livestock feed, water and cattle to be shipped to grazing areas will not be extended, the President's Drought Relief Committee has been advised by the chairman of the Association of Western Railway Executives. The President's committee on Aug. 17 requested that the emergency reductions be extended. This request was considered at a meeting of the railroad executives in Chicago on Aug. 28. Following this meeting, the committee was notified that the request had been denied. The reduced rates expired Sept. 4. Emergency freight tariffs providing reduced rates on hay, coarse grains, livestock feeds and livestock were issued June 2 effective June 4. These reductions were extended each month, the last extension being made on Aug. 4. The reduced rates applying in the western territory provided a 50 per cent reduction on hay, 33 1-3 per cent reduction on grains and mixed feeds and 50 per cent on water. The reductions also included 85 per cent of the rate on outbound cattle to other grazing areas and 15 per cent of the regular rate on the return movement.

Aguila Oil Co. Loses Suit In Mexican Court Case

MEXICO, CITY, Sept. 14 (By U. P.)—The Superior Court has dismissed an appeal of the British-owned Aguila Oil Company from a lower court award of 20,000,000 pesos (approximately $6,000,000) to the Petrola Compny, in a suit involving title to oil lands at Amatlan, Vera Cruz.

Officials of Aguila, a Royal Dutch Shell subsidiary, were confident that an appeal they were preparing to carry the case to the Supreme Court would result in a legal victory.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
PREFERRED DIVIDEND 96
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable September 29, 1934, to preferred stockholders of record September 27. Checks will be mailed.
M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

New Deal Assumes Liberties Labor Lost Under Old Deal, Leiserson Tells Business Men

Freedom of Employers to Oppress Workers Must Go, However, Mediation Board Head Tells Babson Conference at Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 14—Labor's position under the New Deal is characterized by greater liberty, declared Dr. William M. Leiserson, chairman of the National Mediation Board, in an address on labor under the New Deal at the Babson Institute here today. By labor, Dr. Leiserson said that he meant wage-earners and salaried employees. These people, he continued, have been and are being freed by the New Deal of many restraints that the Old Deal imposed on them. They are enjoying rights now, Dr. Leiserson declared, or are coming to enjoy rights, which other American citizens have long enjoyed, but which were denied to them by reason of their position as wage earners and salaried people.

The NRA, Dr. Leiserson said, has guaranteed the liberty of working people to combine, as the right of investors is guaranteed. In order to do this, he continued, it was necessary to deny to employers the freedom to interfere with and to destroy labor associations. This is one reason, he believes, that so much has been heard about the dangers to liberty that lurk in the New Deal. There is the danger, Dr. Leiserson declared, that the New Deal means that the liberty which some people have enjoyed to oppress other people is to be taken away.

Privilege Restrained

The privilege, he continued, which the Old Deal gave to powerful employers, privileged corporations, and others of the favored, to deny to wage earners and salaried people rights that are inherent in American citizenship, this liberty the New Deal proposes to restrain.

The New Deal has freed working people of the competition of child labor, Dr. Leiserson said, and is freeing labor of the competition of the sweat shop. It has freed many people of long working hours and others of enforced idleness caused by the extension of working hours beyond a reasonable work-day. The New Deal, he continued, is freeing working people from accepting less than living wages, of working for less than the value of their labor.

It is feeding, clothing and housing the unemployed whom employers have used their liberty to throw on the scrap heap, Dr. Leiserson said. Those who raise the cry of squandering, he continued, are worrying about money and not humans. They say that human rights and property rights are inseparable, but they squander human labor shamelessly by letting it rot in idleness, and would save their property values by restricting money expenditures.

Should Respect Rights

Most strikes are the result of employers' attempts to deny to working people the freedom to combine and to bargain collectively, Dr. Leiserson said. The strikes, he continued, are evidence that the new rights granted to them are being resisted. There would be few strikes, he believes, if employers would respect the right of labor to bargain through corporations.

It is plain that President Roosevelt and his New Deal, Dr. Leiserson declared, have come not to destroy American liberties and institutions, but rather to fulfill them in the traditional American spirit. The New Deal, in short, he said, is the spirit of American democracy and liberty reasserting itself and vigorously expressing itself through a free government in a series of measures already enacted and more to be enacted.

These are designed, he continued, to reëstablish the supremacy of human rights over property rights, to restore freedom and equality of opportunity to millions of individuals who have become dependent on corporate organization. Also to provide a measure of economic security for individual and family life which the speculative character of modern corporate and financial enterprise has largely destroyed.

Dr. Wirt Speaks

New Dealers are mistaken when they expect to preserve private ownership and operation of industry, labor and farms, under a government-planned economy that disregards utterly the economic laws on which private ownership and operation depend, declared Dr. William A. Wirt, Gary, Indiana, school superintendent, in an address on the other side of the New Deal. Dr. Wirt will be remembered as charging communistic sympathies among President Roosevelt's closest advisers last spring.

Other New Dealers do not expect to restore the type of recovery that will enable private enterprise once more to operate successfully, Dr. Wirt declared, they know that it is impossible to have a planned economy that is effective and retain private ownership and operation of industry, labor and farming. Among these New Dealers, declared Mr. Wirt, is Rexford G. Tugwell, their main practitioner and philosopher.

Dr. Wirt claims that there is one vital question before the American people: Do they want to be regimented into a collective state where the government owns and operates industry, labor and farming, where private enterprise is abolished and the expression of public opinion is suppressed? Do we, he asked, want to abandon our present government of law that attempts to protect us from crooks, grafters and racketeers in business and government, for a government under a dictatorship of men who may be racketeers and grafters and who will be free to govern us acccording to their own desires? Do we want to change public servants for masters?

We must not make the mistake of believing, Dr. Wirt declared, that giving up a government under law for a government under men means that we will escape from a life of conflict in a competitive world to the security of a life at ease, nestled safely in the bosom of a benign old Uncle Sam.

It is true, he said, that the Negro in slavery had the security of the life of the plantation. The serf on the feudal estate had the security of his lord. Slave and serf escape the freedom of economic conflict, he continued, and possess the security of slavery and serfdom. Is that what we want? he asked.

This movement to a collective state is not a recovery program, declared Dr. Wirt. It is a social and economic revolutionary program. Our New Dealers have told us, he continued, over and over again that it is silly for anyone to expect recovery before we have obtained our social and economic reforms. But do the American people want social and economic reforms or do they want recovery? he asked.

Economic and social conditions have been far from perfect, Dr. Wirt said. He declared that he was most eager for better economic and social conditions along with economic recovery, if it could be done without impeding recovery. The abuses of the old social and economic order should be remedied as soon as possible, he said, but he does not believe that the proposed social reforms are necessary before recovery has definitely set in. The main concern of the country, Dr. Wirt believes, should be the solving of current depression problems.

New York Fireman On Liner Testifies

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spection of every steamship that enters an American port."

The procession of witnesses, now in its fifth day, was headed at the start by Mr. M. L. McElheny, of Plainfield, N. J., a passenger.

Mr. Hoover announced the hearing would recess about 1 p. m. today to permit the board to attend to "other matters," the nature of which he did not divulge. There will be no session tomorrow, the next session being set for Monday.

Mr. McElheny said he retired to his cabin on C deck shortly after midnight and was awakened—"I know not how"—to see a red glow on the cabin windows.

He went into the passageway and saw smoke, and upon going forward saw fire on the stairway leading from C deck to the next higher deck.

He saw a used fire extinguisher and "a few men" trying to get a hose broken out. Mr. McElheny said he helped turn water on the fire, but was driven back when the flame-heated water burned his bare feet. He testified there were other hoses in play, also.

"I tried to go forward but was driven back. A lifeboat was being lowered on A deck and I climbed in. We were shortly after dropped into the water—about 25 or 30 feet, quite a drop.

"We tried to work around aft, but were unable to do so. We went around the bow and shortly after drifted away."

He said he had no idea of the time, as he was in his pajamas and without a watch.

"Were there any passengers in your lifeboat?" asked Mr. Karl C. Nielsen of the investigating board.

"I was told I was the only passenger."

"Were any efforts made to get any passengers in the liefboat?"

"I was the only one in sight. I have no recollection of seeing anyone forward except a man trying to lower a boat."

"Could other passengers," asked Hoover, "have been directed to boats?"

"They could, if they were directed soon enough."

"Did you observe anything on the part of the crew's action?"

"I understand the crew aft did everything possible to save the passengers."

"The discipline?"

"I have no reason to question it."

He said he "might explain" the reason why fewer passengers than crew were saved.

Removed to Lower Decks

"Those passengers on A deck were probably removed to lower decks to a safer position, because A was the most dangerous. They were later cut off by the fire."

He said there "seemed to be a fairly good pressure" on the hoses before it ceased altogether on A deck.

He was followed on the stand by Mr. Kempf, who testified he smelled smoke as early as 12:45 a. m.

After being awakened, Mr. Kempf said he went immediately from his cabin on C deck aft and was hailed by some one to turn on a water valve.

"I had expected there would be iron discipline," he said.

"I saw no one around, though, I didn't think it was serious and I worked silently, as I had been told to.

"I saw no fire then, only smoke. I began ordering myself. I had no instructions—to extinguish steamship fires you need orders on steamer and marine construction.

"When a hose burned I went up another deck.

"I had expected officers around—I had read about the Lusitania and Titanic. I grabbed two life preservers and thought, 'Someone will think I'm trying to steal something.'

Not an Officer in Sight

"But there wasn't anyone in sight—not an officer.

"I got to B deck then. I saw an officer go up a ladder. He was in uniform and I have a lot of respect for a uniform. I said to myself, 'There goes a real salty sailor.'

"When I got on deck I saw a fire that looked like a fire blown by a fan. I never knew they could get so much highly combustible matter on a ship. I thought they were steel and safe.

"I was only on board three days and wasn't familiar with ships, though.

"Someone asked me, 'Are you an officer?'

"I didn't want to lie and said, 'No.'

"I'm not a marine man but I know that when I was a kid when I threw a piece of wood on the water it always floated away from me."

Mr. Kempf was cut off by Mr. Hoover at this point and questioned concerning the time he thought the fire started.

Coast Guard Forces Declared Handicapped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP) — The view was expressed in official circles Sept. 12 that the United States Coast Guard forces might have been at the scene of the Morro Castle tragedy much earlier if the fast cutter Champlain had not been taken from patrol duty to bring Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, from Greenland to this country.

In authoritative sources it also was disclosed that four of the fast patrol boats normally operating from the Staten Island base had previously been removed to the Maine coast to combat rum smugglers. Had these been in their accustomed waters, it was said the stricken vessel might have been reached even earlier by trained rescue crews.

Bridge Books Popular

Ely Culbertson's books on bridge have sold well over 1,000,000 copies, publishers say.

Bulgaria Demands Extradition Of Macedonian Revolutionist Who Took Refuge in Turkey

(Continued from Page 1)

World War. So while there is relief that the Macedonian ruthlessness appears curbed, there is a strong undercurrent of criticism that Bulgaria's national aspirations are being "sacrificed" to Greece and Yugoslavia.

Sofia is now watching to see what Turkey will answer to the Bulgarian Government's request for Mihailoff's extradition. The question at issue is whether Mihailoff is a political refugee and therefore entitled to asylum on Turkish soil. On the other hand, by granting extradition, it is felt Turkey could enhance the prospects of Bulgaria's entering the Balkan pact, which Turkey sponsored at the beginning of the present year.

Arrest of members of the Macedonian National Committee last month in Sofia stirred wide comment. This committee had always denied any connection with the revolutionaries. But ever since it came into power, the Georgieff Government has arrested members of the Macedonian National Committee, one after another, until on Aug. 23, last, all members of the executive were in custody. There were also many other political arrests that showed the determination of the Government to put down the revolutionary movement in every way possible. Only Mihailoff and a few other leaders are still at large.

Two 'Patriotic' Groups Have Long Fought For Control of Macedonia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETRITCH, Bulgarian Macedonia—Stopped at half a dozen points by soldiers, a Monitor correspondent recently had ample evidence of the determination of the new Bulgarian régime to undertake the difficut task of crushing the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (M. R. O.) and reimposing the authority of the State in Bulgarian Macedonia.

Macedonia is an area about the size of the State of Maine, situated in the south central part of the Balkan Peninsula. As a result of several wars, it has been divided among Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, by far the smallest part falling to Bulgaria.

The inhabitants of Macedonia are predominantly Slav and the Bulgarians claim them as Bulgarian Slavs. Consequently, the Bulgarians consider that Yugoslavia and Greece should not control the areas of Macedonia which they have annexed, and the Macedonians in Bulgaria are working either to free those two areas from Greece and Yugoslavia or, at least, to stop the denationalization of the Bulgarian Macedonians there. To attain this end a Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, well armed and well equipped, has committed acts of terror against Greece and Serbia.

Executive Committee

The basis of the organization is this city in the southwest corner of Bulgaria and the province surrounding it. This district has been a sort of Macedonian kingdom in which the Executive Committee of the Revolutionists has been the supreme master. Heretofore, the Bulgarian state relinquished much of its authority to the organization, which was led by the notorious young revolutionist named Ivan Mihailoff.

Thousands of Macedonians in all parts of Bulgaria are serving in the army, as well as in every branch of the public service, and they support the "Macedonian Movement"—namely, the efforts which are being made to prevent the million Macedonians in Serbia (Yugoslavia) and Greece from being assimilated and denationalized.

The organization has met a number of formidable opponents. First, of course, the Greek and Yugoslav governments. Then the common people in Bulgarian Macedonia, most of whom are tired of being dominated by a tyrannizing revolutionary organization. Also, certain Bulgarian parties deplore the power and influence exercised upon Bulgarian politics by a group of Macedonian "gunmen," who not infrequently kill their opponents.

And, finally, there is the rival revolutionary organization, a factional group called "Protogerovists" who have been at war with the "Mihailovists." These groups have fought one another bitterly, causing much bloodshed. Mihailoff was supreme here in the mountains, while the rival faction hid in Sofia. The Mihailovists are uncompromisingly opposed to Yugoslavia, while the other faction professes to favor an understanding with that country.

Broom Used

On seizing power the present Bulgarian Government introduced especially strict military measures in Bulgarian Macedonia. All mayors here have been dismissed and new ones appointed. The civil servants favoring the revolutionary committee have been replaced. And the leader of the revolutionary organization and with his armed "Comitadjiis" have disappeared. They are in hiding.

The leaders of the other and smaller faction, however, the pro-Serb faction, the "Protogerovists," have come out into the open. They have automobiles at their disposal. One sees them in coffee houses and on the streets of Sofia. It is very plain they enjoy the favor of the new Government.

There are dangerous elements in the situation, it is felt here. The Government, like others preceding it, has identified itself with one faction of the Macedonian revolutionists and is opposing the other. It is opposing the more nationalistic and stronger group, the group enjoying by far the more popular support, the Mihailovists.

The Georgieff Government's attacks may make the "comitadjiis" into national heroes. The more this Government inclines toward friendship with Yugoslavia, the more the Bulgarian patriots will rally around the Macedonian revolutionists.

Mr. Alexander Stambulisky, the peasant Premier from 1919 to 1923, attempted to crush these Macedonians and was destroyed. This is one of the rocks on which some people think the new Government may be shattered.

The difficult Macedonian problem that has disturbed the Balkans for 40 years is far from settled, is the general feeling here.

Today in Greater Boston

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gasoline when they reached our shores last May. This weight, translated into bombs, could do tremendous damage. Since manpower has no value in war, nations would send 1000, perhaps 10,000, planes to our shores to wreak tremendous damage to our cities and population.

"No man's land" is history. In the next war every man, woman and child will be a combatant whether in New York, Miami, St. Louis, Denver or San Francisco."

Recovery

A Resignation Is Tendered

Stalwart, sandy-haired Maj. Roswell G. Hall, Boston ERA Administrator, has carried out ERA work most successfully amidst the political pressures of the City Hall, has found approval from government heads and workers alike.

Today reporters suddenly hurried from his office, quickly whispered to bystanders in the hallway. ERA men shook their heads. Major Hall had offered his resignation.

Tirelessly the major had carried on Today came the end. "I am working 18 hours a day continually and my duties as Public Buildings Commissioner are being correspondingly neglected."

Hope came when the major said there is little probability of his being relieved before two months, a hope that he might be given some capable assistants to help him, that Boston ERA might continue its relatively frictionless way.

Vaudeville Via ERA

Musicians and actors have had their day with the ERA. Now it is the turn of the vaudeville people. A project for four weeks' work for 100 vaudevillians has been approved by State Administrator Carney. They will perform at CCC camps, hospitals and ERA transient camps.

City Affairs

Constitution Day

"WHEREAS, it is clearly evident that certain elements of our population are redoubling their effort to accomplish the destruction of our system of government . . . and

"WHEREAS, no nation offers to the individual the freedom of living with as few restrictions as does the United States of America, and

"WHEREAS, it is always well to pause, remember and mediate upon the sources from which we, as a nation, have sprung, . . . to ponder upon the best means of combating the insidious propaganda being disseminated for the purpose of undermining and destroying our national character . . ."

Thus did Mayor Mansfield today proclaim Monday, Sept. 17, as Constitution Day, point out that it has particular significance to Bostonians since Boston was founded on Sept. 17, 1630. He calls on all citizens and patriotic groups to unite in displaying the American flag, to hold appropriate exercises and thus "show to the world how deeply . . . is embedded the love of country . . . and admiration for the form of government under which we live . . ."

Tax Barrage Scheduled

Mayor Mansfield today announced that on Sunday evening he will deliver a radio address to reveal the truth about Boston's 1935 tax rate of $37.10, the highest in the city's history.

Questioned regarding his political activities during the primary election, he declared he would take no part in the election and would not go on the stump for any of his friends as has been reported. But, the Mayor declared that he could not let go unanswered the political claim of former Mayor Curley that the high 1935 tax rate is a great tribute to Curley, who has claimed he kept the tax rate low.

Mayor Mansfield said: "It's the height of effrontery for the man, who, by his own extravagance, was responsible for this year's record tax rate to claim that because it had to be raised it was a tribute to him.

"My Sunday address will not be a political talk to aid any candidate. Its purpose is merely to correct any false impressions gained from Mr. Curley's speech.

Surprised Mayor

Seldom does a city get work done for less than its estimate. But today Col. T. B. Parker, state engineer for the PWA approved Boston's awarding a contract for the Northern Avenue Bridge to M. F. Gaddis, the lowest bidder. His bid of $257,790 was nearly $120,000 lower than the city's estimate of $375,000 to completely repair the bridge and approximately $91,000 less than the next lowest bidder, the Wisconsin Bridge Company. Mayor Mansfield was particularly elated at the low bid, declaring that Boston had received a grant of $103,000 from the Federal Government based on the original $375,000 estimate.

Education

A Seat for Everyone

Boston's newly completed building program had achieved its objective today with a seat for every child, according to Superintendent of Schools Patrick Campbell. He denied reports of overcrowding. He pointed out reasons for not being forced into a huge building program.

"The crowding we have today is only temporary. It is due to the number of unemployed youngsters who have failed to find employment, who continue on in school for the present. With recovery there should be a marked falling off."

Quickly Superintendent of School Buildings William Drummey also denied overcrowding, said that seats were available for all, that congestion was being relieved by erecting portable schoolhouses.

Balance and Poise

While Boston schools were open, dancing was receiving its attention as having a place in education. The annual convention of the Dancing Teachers' Club was in meeting at the Pioneer Club on Arlington Street. A social foundation bringing balance and poise was one of the results of instruction in dancing, it was pointed out.

Miscellaneous

Fog Call From London

M. I. T. Engineer Henry G. Houghton made the front page of most American newspapers some weeks ago when he dispelled a fog at South Dartmouth through a spraying invention. After the furor had subsided, Mr. Houghton went quietly back to work.

But the ripples of fame spread. Finally they hit London. And London knows all about fog. So an enterprising London paper asked Mr. Houghton to come over and see what he could do.

Quiet Mr. Houghton said he was too busy, that he is now waiting for a plain, American variety of fog in order to continue his work, that he doesn't have any idea of the consistency of London fogs. This last point was well taken as his device depends upon an analysis of the fog to be dispelled before the correct mixture and spraying can be arranged.

People's Garden

Three years ago people living near the Boston Elevated Emergency Station at Broadway and Washington Street, South End, saw an employee bringing in loads of dirt. They were curious. He spread it out, tended it. Soon they understood. Beautiful flowers came out to brighten an otherwise vegetationless district.

Thomas Elwood's plot is now nearly 30 feet square, divided by paths and the neighbors are invited to walk through and enjoy the garden. That Mr. Elwood's own work has taken on a new joy is evident by the broad smiles and look of contentment that brings comments from his friendly neighbors as they watch him gaze at the garden on his way in and out.

Law-Abiding Town

A visitor in Milton wanted to find the police station. He asked a person. They didn't know. He asked another. They didn't know, either. So it went. Eleven were asked, 11 didn't know. The twelfth—a man—happened to, hastened to assure the questioner that he was just as law-abiding as the first 11, but probably more curious about the town.

Five Dollar "Slips"

Boston citizens today were warned to look out for counterfeit five-dollar bills of the 1928 series. The following "slips" on the part of the counterfeiter were given out to aid in finding these banknotes.

Lincoln's eyes look straight ahead instead of to the left.

Lack of periods after "States" and "Treasurer."

No punctuation of the initials of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The United States Seal and serial numbering are in dull red and lack the glossy effect of the genuine.

Tiny bits of blue thread have been impressed on the face of the note to simulate the silk fiber of the genuine.

Roadside Justice

Small boys were playing football on a field in Wollaston the other day. Soon a police car came by, bringing an officer with memories of having chased boys off that field before because it was posted forbidding the playing of ball.

As he came up the boys didn't run. Pointing to the sign a future legal light said, "The sign reads 'no baseball' playing allowed.' We've been waiting for the football season, it's here now and the sign says nothing about football."

A respecter of law and legality, the officer guessed there was nothing to do, smiled, drove off while a group of small boys rushed into a huddle.

Mrs. Siddons Memorialized At Shoulder of Mutton Inn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRECON, Wales—The first annual Siddons Festival was held here recently for the purpose of raising funds to establish a memorial to the famous actress. Mrs. Siddons was born at Brecon, in the Shoulder of Mutton Inn., on July 5, 1755.

The festival attracted a large attendance, and a civic luncheon in the inn was followed by a performance of "The Immortal Siddons," a play by John C. Woodiwiss, written especially for the occasion and played by the Siddons Festival Company, directed by Mr. Rupert Siddons, a direct descendant of Mrs. Siddons.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Ethel Waters, Dorothy Stone, Clifton Webb, Helen Broderick. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"British Agent," with Leslie Howard and Kay Francis. Morton Downey on the stage. Scott Furriers fashion parade. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:35.

FINE ARTS—"Michael and Mary," with Herbert Marshall and Edna Best. Also "The Queen Bee," a Silly Symphony in technicolor and a German travel film. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

EXETER—E. W. Hornung's "Stingaree," with Richard Dix as a chivalrous Australian bandit. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also Gary Cooper and Marion Davies in a Civil War story, "Operator 13."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Return visit of Warner Brothers latest musical spectacle, "Dames." With photographic effects more striking than ever. Cast headed by Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler. Fenway at 1, 3:57, 6:54, 9:51. Paramount at 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:34, 6:31, 9:28. Also Jack Holt in "The Defense Rests."

BOSTON—Gene Stratton Porter's "Girl of the Limberlost," with Marian Marsh, Louise Dresser, Ralph Morgan and Henry B. Walthall. Vaudeville, 10:16 a. m., 1:17, 4:23, 7:29, 10:35.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "The Fountain." Final day of two-week engagement. Also beautiful examples of technicolor photography in "La Cucaracha." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Premiere of "Count of Monte Cristo" at 9:30.

ORPHEUM—"The Affairs of Cellini," with Fay Wray and Frank Morgan. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

TREMONT—Helen Hayes in "Farewell to Arms." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also Janet Gaynor in "Change of Heart."

UPTOWN—James Cagney in "Here Comes the Navy." 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Also Walter Connolly in "Whom the Gods Destroy."

STATE—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," with Tullio Carminati and Lyle Talbot. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Masquerade Party," a Krazy Kat cartoon; Dr. Ditmar's pictures of beavers; Bert Lahr comedy; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—C. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Joint concert with the ERA Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Fens Stadium, 8:15.

TOMORROW

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meets at Malden Square at 2:15. Bus to Tourist Camp stop, and walk to Jerry Jingle Road, White Rock and other points in Middlesex Fells.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at North Station at 1:27 for Kendal Green. Rock Climbing Group meets at North Station at 1:31 for Wyoming.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — "Turning the Tables." A movie showing the desirability of protecting the trees and flowers of the countryside from careless people. Especially recommended to Scouts, campers and garden clubs. 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "American Rooms," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Dand's of Y'st'rd'y	Baseball, Braves-	Organ recital,
5:15	"Skipper Jim"	Peg La Centra	Cincinnati, game.	Francis Cronin
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	NBC interview	Melody Mart	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Music and drama.	Mixed quartet	Raginsky Ensemble
6:00	NBC dance music	Evening Tattler:	News Service	H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15	Baseball résumé	sketches: music.	Scores; speakers	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	News; records	Football talk	Terry O'Toole
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor	Sketch; speaker	Velas Ensemble
7:00	Sketch; news; music.	Studio chorus	Local dance music	Baseball; news
7:15	Political talk	Gene and Glenn	Golf report	Dornan Brothers
7:30	Grace Hayes, songs	After Dinner Revue	Political talk	Political talk
7:45	Frank Buck	Political talk	Boake Carter, news	Woodwind group
8:00	"Musical Keys"	Jessica Dragonette;	Political talk	CBS piano team
8:15	"World Conditions"	male quartet,	Edwin C. Hill	Boston Opera Club
8:30	ERA recreational	pianos; Rosario	Court of Human	Orchestra concert,
8:45	project	Bourdon's Orch.	Relations; sketch.	R. Martino, cond.
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Waltz Time: solo-	Political talk	Johnny Green's 'In
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	ists; orchestra	Political talk	the Modern Man-
9:30	Floyd Gibbons; solo-	Dance and concert	Political talk	ner': soloists; or.
9:45	ists; orchestra	orchestra	Talk, Dr. Pitkin	Baseball; news
10:00	"Star-Spangled Ban-	The First Nighter,	Political talk	California Melo-
10:15	ner," drama, musical	dramatic sketch.	Political talk	dies: soloists; or.
10:30	Isidor Philipp, piano;	Jack Benny; Frank	NRA speaker	NRA meeting; ad-
10:45	NBC String Quartet.	Parker; orch.	Rhymester; scores.	dress, Gen. J'nson
11:00	Reports; soloist	Forecasts; news	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	NBC dance music	NBC dance music.	Political talk	Sign off
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Freddie Martin &	CBS dance music	
11:45	their orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, Finals of the national amateur golf championship, from The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; play reported by Roland Wingate.
11:15 WBZ, WEEI (WNAC, 11:30), America's Cup race, Rainbow-Endeavour, by short wave, from race course off Newport, R. I.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Grange program; guest speakers; Strickian Gilliian; music.
1:30 WEEI, First America's Cup race, Rainbow-Endeavour, by short wave, from race course off Newport, R. I.
2:00 WNAC, Finals of national amateur golf match, from Brookline, Mass.
2:30 WEEI, "Radio Play Bill," dramatic sketch.
3:30 WBZ, America's Cup race, Rainbow-Endeavour, by short wave, from race course, off Newport, R. I.
4:00 WNAC, Braves-Cincinnati game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WBZ, WEEI, America's Cup race, Rainbow-Endeavour, by short wave from race course, off Newport, R. I.
6:00 WAAB, Pendleton, Ore., Silver Jubilee Roundup, Art Kirkham, reporter.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ, The Christian Science Monitor Interview: Mr. Roland R. Harrison, manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, by Ernest Beaufort.
8:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy Revue, with S. L. Rothafel; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Radio City Party. John B. Kennedy; Captain Henry; Mary Lou; Molasses 'n' January; Frank Black and his orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "The Gibson Family," original radio musical comedy.
9:30 WNAC, "Benjamin Franklin," dramatic sketch, from Los Angeles.

Late Evening

10:45 WEEI, Siberian Singers: Russian male chorus.
11:30 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Saturday Night Party.

Sunday's Features

12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; soloists.
2:15 WNAC, Abram Chasins, composer-pianist, in "Piano Pointers."
2:30 WBZ, Concert Artists: Frank Sheridan, pianist; vocalist; viola soloist.
3:00 WNAC, Symphonic Hour: symphony orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
3:00 WAAB, FERA Symphony Orchestra concert, from Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
5:30 WBZ, Explorers' Club: Martin Johnson, explorer, interview.
8:00 WBZ, Jimmie Durante; Rubinoff and his orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, American Album of Familiar Music; Frank Munn; Virginia Rea.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman; chorus; orchestra.

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LADY wishes passage in private car to Dallas, Texas, or some intermediate point; references exchanged. MRS. JOHN GRAY, East Andover, New Hampshire.

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BEADS Expertly restrung on genuine silk cable cord, 50c up to 16 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

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COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

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LOST—From auto, Boston Aug. 23, brown suit case, initials B.J.H.—woman's clothes, toilet articles. Reward. Box H-111, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, morning hours, 1, 2 or more mornings. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd. Tel. afternoons, Chickering 4-1009.

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General Classified

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(Continued)

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1-2-3-Room Suites, kitchenette and bath; janitor service; handy to Christian Science church and shops and restaurants in Harvard Square.
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John Alden Pure Preserves lb. jar 18c
Rumford Baking Powder lb. can 27c
Lamb Legs ..... lb. 22c
Chuck Roast ..... lb. 25c
24 High St., E. Dedham Ph. Ded. 1558
209 Bridge St., Dedham Ph. Ded. 0200

In Anticipation
of your pickling needs we have stocked the necessary good things.
Cauliflower, hot peppers, green tomatoes, celery, cabbage, onions, spices, etc.
UNION MARKET, Inc.
570-572 HIGH ST., DEDHAM, MASS.
Phone Ded. 0015

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS—ICE
BRICK—LIME—CEMENT
HAY and GRAIN
Phones Ded. 0051, 0052
57 Eastern Avenue, Dedham
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Dedham Jewelry Shop
GEO. HOPKINS, *Manager*
moved to
368 Washington Street, Dedham
Opp. Memorial Hall
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
TEL. DED. 2000

How About Your Fall Wardrobe?
Does It Need CLEANSING
Dedham Dye House
can do it well and reasonably.
33 EASTERN AVE. DEDHAM
PHONE DED. 0706

A. H. NEWCOMB
SELLS
2 new Campbell soups
55 Mt Vernon Street Dedham, Mass.
Phone Ded. 2032 Free Delivery

Barclay Foundation Garments
Individually designed from complete body measurements.
Appointments at your home.
Phone Ded. 0277-M or write to
Miss Anne E. Briggs
DEDHAM, MASS.

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
370 Granite Ave. Tel. Bluehills 6920
For Better Pastries

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established Over Half a Century

Cash Service Station
Cor. President Ave. and Davol St.
FALL RIVER, MASS.
TEXACO
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
"Marfak" Lubrication

FITCHBURG

Ye Olde Oyster Bar
16th Century Restaurant
23 PRICHARD STREET

Deposits Next Put on Interest
October 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 3½% per annum.
WORCESTER NORTH SAVINGS INSTITUTION
283-294 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL ICE CREAM
Toasted Sandwiches
Baked Beans and Brown Bread Saturdays
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2, and King's Corner, N. Leominster Route 13
Telephone 737 for Milk or Cream delivered daily.

The
WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY *Company*
FITCHBURG, MASS.
Ask for our Spring and Summer Repair Booklet "C"
Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

Renew Your FLOORS
Rent Our Floor Sander—For Waxing, Use Mystic Wax—Liquid or Paste
Fitchburg Hardware Co.

CITY CLEANSERS & DYERS
Ladies' plain dresses and coats . 75c
Men's suits and overcoats . . . 75c
We collect and deliver.
11 PRICHARD STREET TEL. 273

Penny Bryn Shoppe
ASSORTED CREAM PIES,
Individual or Regular Size
ÉCLAIRS—MARY ANNS
CHICKEN PIES to order.
558 MAIN STREET Tel. 1854

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

ANNA HARLOW
Hairdressing Shop
3 DAY STREET Tel. 2432

U. S. L. Batteries
TYDOL GAS
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Co.
PUTNAM AND BROAD STREETS

FALL HATS
Tricorns and Berets
Black—Brown—Green
$1.98—$2.98—$3.98
Madame Levesque
9 Blossom Street

GLOUCESTER

William G. Brown
1885 Company 1934
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

Chipso
Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St Tel. 3664 Greenfield, Mass

Wilbur Coon Shoes
Fit the Foot at 5 Points
H. E. HAMILTON CO
GREENFIELD ATHOL

HAVERHILL

QUALITY HARDWARE CO.
103 Merrimack Street Tel. 921
We meet all Chain Store Prices with high quality goods.
Guaranteed Range Oil Burners $10.50 up. Completely installed. Complete lines of Oil Burner Parts, Furnace and Stove Pipes, Moore's Paints, Wall Paper, Hardware and Tools, Enameled Ware, Aluminum Ware, Cutlery, Glass and Putty, Asphalt Shingles, Roll Roofings.

The Nash Beauty Shoppe
EUGENE—REALISTIC
Permanent Waving
Artistic Hair-Cutting, Dyeing, Marcel and Finger Waving. For Appointment Phone 5641
16 MERRIMACK STREET

— FALL HATS —
Let Your New Fall Hat Be a PENN-CRAFT at $5.00
A product of John B. Stetson Co.
NICHOLS & MORSE CO.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

PHILADELPHIA READING ANTHRACITE COAL and New England Coke
Ellison Coal and Grain Co.
14 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Cassius P. Smith, Prop. Tel. 44

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVE. TEL. 5310
Replace Your Worn Tires Now With NORWALK SHOCK-PAD CORDS

HOLYOKE

The new Fall Styles at Ball's are so distinctive, so superlatively smart, you'll enjoy just looking at them.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

VOSS Washing Machines $49.95
THE FASTEST WASHER BUILT
Approved by Good Housekeeping
Washes with the hand-washing method
See this before you buy.
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
243 MAPLE ST. 913 HAMPDEN ST.

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Charles E. Kelley
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

LAWRENCE

Knit Yourself a
New Fall Scarf
of
TIOGA YARN
Special Demonstration This Week in Our Yarn Shop
SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB'S

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE of ALL KINDS
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVERS
Extra heavy galvanized underground garbage receivers, sanitary, last for years.
7½ gal. $4.50 10 gal. $5.50 15 gal. $7.50
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. PHONE LEX. 0300

READY'S
NOW FEATURING
Boys' (2) Knicker Suits, $7.95 to $12.95
Boys' (2) Longie Suits, $12.50 to $19.50
Inspect Our New Fall Merchandise Featuring School Apparel
Silk Hosiery, 55c—2 pr. for $1.00
The MODERN SHOP
ALICE T. SWETT 1800 Mass. Ave.

The Minute Man Gift Shop
Arcade Building, Lexington, Mass.
Selected Line Greeting Cards. Hand-Wrought Copper and Brass. Hooked and Braided Rugs. Lucette Line Baby Novelties.

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
NOW GOING ON
Fall Sale of Housewares

See the
New Dual Crawford
Guaranteed baking satisfaction with coal, gas or oil.
$132.50 up
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
18 HURD STREET

NEW FALL
Selby Shoes
in favorite fashions.
$5.98
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Pule
JEWELER
LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET

BROWN'S PORK and DELICATESSEN STORE
Home Cured Bacon and Cooked Meats
38 BRIDGE STREET TEL. 5943

Danas Fruit Store
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
Corner Bridge and Paige Streets

LYNN

Special Values in
SILKS
Saturday—and all next week. It's the National Silk Parade.
STREET FLOOR
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
Member NRA

BURTON KEITH
NOW SELLING
Pierce-Arrow, Studebaker, DeSoto, Plymouth
Also Trucks and Used Cars
C. F. Green Sons, Inc.,
110 Central Ave., Lynn
Res. Tel. Jackson 754 Bus. Tel. Br. 3398

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, INC.
Brockton 3400
Men's Clothing Needs are well supplied by the men's wearing apparel stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

LYNN
(Continued)

WOOL FLANNEL
ROBES
For Misses and Women
Outstanding Value at $3.98
Soft, warm, flannel robes. Notched collar, pearl buttons, two tone combinations of blue, green, lavender or red.
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

MALDEN

ENNA JETTICK
Chic Styles—Smart Leathers
New Fall Styles Are Now Here
$5.00 $6.00
HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

Dark Felts and Velvet Tams *are being featured for fall.*
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
Telephone 0631-W

ALL WOOL YARNS
IN WIDE VARIETY OF COLORS FOR ALL PURPOSES
Prices range from 10c to 55c per skein.
The JONES STORES
MALDEN—MELROSE—EVERETT

WESSELL FUR SHOP
ROSE WESSELL, *Prop.*
Furs Remodeled
Reasonable Rates
Storage—Open Evenings
488 Main Street, Malden, Mass.

MARLBORO

HELEN V. MORSE
Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting, Marcel and Finger Waving; graduate. Tel. 1280-W, Room 16, Masonic Bldg. Over Allen's Store.

MARSHFIELD

MARSHFIELD HILLS ANTIQUE CO. INC.
"A Safe Place to Buy Antiques"
Proposals Submitted for Sale by Auction
State Route 3A Tele. Marshfield 204-4

MEDFORD

Old Colony Oil Company
56 Riverside Ave., Medford
5310 Western Ave., Brighton
12 Crescent St., Waltham
25 Washington St., Wellesley Hills
978 Watertown St., West Newton
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilubrication *Certified*

New England Coke
We are especially equipped to give efficient service
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel Charlestown 1107

WINTHROP STREET MARKET
F. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods a Specialty
63 WINTHROP ST., MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Telephone Mystic 4378

SINCLAIR HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Roofings and Kitchen Furnishings
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 MEDFORD SQUARE

MELROSE

HATS
that are new and wearable.
Hats Remodeled
MISS NADEAU
491 MAIN STREET TEL. 3466-M

ORDER YOUR FUEL EARLY
Coal, Coke, Oil
From
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
158 Essex Street Tel. 0794—0795

NEEDHAM

STATIONERY
For Business, Professional or Personal Use
PRINTED or ENGRAVED
We will serve you as we would wish to be served.
J. R. RUITER & CO.
Curve Street Needham, Mass

Adams Brothers' Service Station
AERO
Willard Batteries and Service. Valvoline Oil, Goodyear, Pennsylvania, United States Firestone Tires, all sizes.
Tel. Need. 1449
101 PICKERING ST.
Ent. opp. Needham Theater

QUINLAN'S
On Route 128, Westwood, just beyond the Underpass of the Providence Turnpike is a delightful place to dine. Chicken, Lobster and Steak Dinners a specialty. Delicious Ipswich Fried Clams. Prices reasonable. No liquors or beer served.

THE Grace Shop
HATS
GOWNS·COATS
Tel-NEE-1202-MrsBrowne
77 WALNUT STREET NEW. No. 5098

Needham National Bank
Resources over a million dollars. Checking Savings, Christmas and Tax Club Accounts.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Member Federal Reserve Bank

Elsie Dunton
Scientific care of the Scalp. All lines of Beauty Culture. A quiet, restful atmosphere. All prices reduced for September.
Need. 0570 939 Great Plain Ave.
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Readers
We can supply you with fresh vegetables from our farm. Corn, tomatoes, summer squash, beans, etc.
A. W. Fletcher
823 CENTRAL AVENUE NEE 0048

Brown's Market Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Fish, Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats
Tel. Need. 1278 Great Plain Ave.
Phone Need. 0810 or 1618
FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE
WOOD
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
819 HIGHLAND AVENUE

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
806 Pleasant St.
New Bedford Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Oregon Dye House
1852 Purchase Street
Tel 8671

NRA
Will be delighted to greet you in our new store, 240 Union Street
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

New Bedford SteamDye House
Our New Location Is
690 PLEASANT ST.
Opposite the Post Office

D. and W. Fish Market
AT THE BRIDGE
Padanaram So. Dartmouth, Mass.
CALL 286 or 3227
Cape Oysters Native Scallops

NEWBURYPORT

Star Grocery
Best Quality Meats, Vegetables and Groceries, also Monarch Brand Canned Goods—Reasonable Prices
71 STATE STREET TEL. 888

NEWTON

Fresh Native Broilers
DEWEY'S MARKET
287 WASHINGTON ST. Newton No. 7062
Groceries—Vegetables—Meats

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCammon
283 Washington Street

Newton Glass Co.
302 CENTRE STREET
PICTURE FRAMING
GIFTS
Fostoria—Cambridge Glassware
We invite you to visit our store.

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
SMART MILLINERY
433 Centre St., Newton New. No. 4914-M
1391 Beacon St. Beacon 2092

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
CARMOTE PAINTS
KITCHENWARE
747 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000

AMERICAN GAS
Amoco Service Station
Turner, Sutton & Robbins
Beacon and Walnut Sts.
Cen. New. 3225

ALVORD BROS. REALTORS
NEWTON—WELLESLEY—WESTON
Opp. Depot, Newton Centre
Tel.: Centre Newton 3006

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

P. I. MERRY
Photographer
Daguerreotypes and Old Portraits Copied and Restored
Babies' and Children's Photos—$7 per doz.
43 HARRISON ST. Cen. New. 4177

Cole Electrical Co., Inc.
1187 WALNUT STREET
Electrical Repairs
Alterations
CENTRE NEWTON 0394

NEWTONVILLE

HENRY L. SAWYER HARDWARE
Pittsburgh Wallhide Paints
KITCHENWARE
ELECTRICAL GOODS
28 Lincoln Street NEWTON HIGHLANDS
332 Walnut Street NEWTONVILLE
2088 Commonwealth Avenue, AUBURNDALE

PARAMOUNT MARKET
119 WALNUT STREET New. No. 8260-J
GROCERIES ✦ PROVISIONS
FRESH FRUITS ✦ MEATS
VEGETABLES
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS CHICKEN

PLUMBING—HEATING
REPAIRS—REMODELING
F. D. McMULLEN
18 BAILEY PLACE New No 3545

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

D. B. Needham & Co.
261 WALNUT STREET
Pearl Cotton for Sweaters and Dresses. Good Shepherd Yarns. Bone Knitting Needles, circular and straight. New line of Fall Percales.

Downyflake Shop
344 WALNUT ST. NEW. NO. 4256-W
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER
Served 7:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Doughnuts — Cakes — Muffins
Special prices for quantities.

NEWTON FLOWER SHOP
323 WALNUT STREET
CALL
NEWTON NORTH 2900
At Any Hour

NEWTON—Waban

DONALD'S
High-Test Ice Creams
Candy—Luncheonette
Hot Specials Every Day
472 WOODWARD ST. Cen. New. 3210

NEWTON—Waban
(Continued)

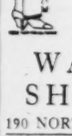
Fyfe's Market
HIGH GRADE MEATS—FISH
POULTRY
Choice Line of Table Delicacies
89 WYMAN ST. CEN. NEW. 3024

NORTHAMPTON

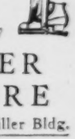
Hazle Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

4 Big Sale DAYS
WALLACE DAYS
Specials in Every Department
Wednesday, September 19, thru Saturday, September 22
THE WALLACE CO.



New Fall Fashions
Now on Display



WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET Miller Bldg.
Special Values in
FALL SUITS
and Topcoats
$21.50 —$27.50
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET PITTSFIELD

DERBY WHOLE OX TONGUE . . . 98c
19-oz.—Reg. $1.19 size jar
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a great place to trade.

— 60 Miles Per Hour —
Driving at That Speed Is Safe on
NORWALK TIRES
Jack Rose, Inc.
78 WEST STREET PHONE 5667

A New Rayon Fabric
"CREPE TREVETTE"
A material that will be very popular. New Fall shades.
Yard 1.00
ENGLAND BROTHERS

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

ASK Gladys H. Boardman
Equitable Life Assurance Society
How you can look ahead with Life Insurance and Annuities
28 NORTH STREET
Dial 8311 Res. Dial 4298
Anna Ferguson Elsie Taft

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151, Res. 2-0030

SHALETT and SHEA
Cleaners and Dyers
54 Park St. Dial 5606

RUMFORD'S
BAKES-ALL
25c a Pkg.
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVE. DIAL 5398

IT'S INEVITABLE
That poor work and materials spoil good reputations. OUR RECORD IS GOOD.
SMITH'S WORK SHOPS
H. A. SMITH
(Formerly with Paine Furniture Co., Boston)
UPHOLSTERING—REPAIRS
FINE INTERIORS
Tel. 2-5783 101 Elm Street

QUINCY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. GRA 3618—9:30 to 11:30 daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

Cushing's Laundry
GRANITE 6518, SOUTHERN DIV.
RICHARDSON'S ELITE LAUNDRY
Ask About Our 12 lbs. for $1.00

Ralph Coal Co.
52 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEARCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Tel. Granite 5540 *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9*

TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing *Heating*
William L. Troup Walter D. Troup

SPECIAL SHOWING
NEW SPORT DRESSES
Wadsworth's
1423 HANCOCK STREET

REFLECT PROSPERITY
Have Your Suits Look Like New and They Wear Longer with
Old Colony Cleansing

Luncheon
Served daily in my home, except Saturday and Sunday
Eugenia Schwind
301 Belmont St., Wollaston Pres. 5491

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

TALBOT-QUINCY CO.
1387 HANCOCK STREET

CAPE COD SHIRTS . . . $1.75
PENN-CROFT HATS . . . $5.00
STETSON HATS $6.50
OTHER HATS . . $2.95 and $3.95

M. R. LYONS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
RENTALS
Apartments, heated and unheated.
Single houses.
1359 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY Pres. 0788

READING

REAL ESTATE
Town Property—Acreage—Farms
RENTALS
Ford's Real Estate Agency
54 Haven Street, Reading, Mass.
Tel. Read. 1494

ATKINSON'S
Choice Family
GROCERIES
Please mention the Monitor
TEL. 1145

Petro Oil Burners
Let Me Take Care of Your Oil Needs
EARLE H. CHAPIN
122 HIGH STREET Tel. READING 0599

SCITUATE

THE WELCH CO., Inc.
SCITUATE
LUMBER
HARDWARE PAINTS
STORE MERCHANDISE
GARDEN SUPPLIES

Sharon Beauty Shop
GLADYS A. CROCKER
Call Sharon 2281

SHARON

The Pettee Co.
School Shoes Rubbers
Woolen Dresses
15 Post Office Square Phone 921

P. R. Middleton
ELECTRICIAN
68 South Pleasant Street
Tel. 958 Sharon

Clarence the Barber
Specializing in
Ladies' and Children's
Haircutting

MOODY'S GARAGE
Taxi Service
Sales BUICK *Service*
Tires Accessories
18 BILLINGS STREET Sharon 2031

SHAW & DENNETT
INSURANCE
AND
ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD TEL. 2266

Sharon Motor Sales Inc.
DODGE PLYMOUTH
CARS ● PARTS
SERVICE

HARE'S
GOLDEN GUERNSEY MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision.
TELEPHONE SHARON 2191

Heating Oil Contracts
Now available for 1934-1935
Sharon Oil Co.
TEL. 2081 88 POND ST.
Metered Service

John Colaneri
Tailor and Cleanser
Fur Coats Renovated
Tel. 2091 Post Office Square

SOMERVILLE

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

Leavitt's Shoe Shop
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for all occasions.
267 ELM STREET DAVIS SQUARE

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
DAVIS SQUARE UNION SQUARE
WEST SOMERVILLE SOMERVILLE
639 MASS AVE., ARLINGTON. MASS.

Stellar
Latest Style for Fall, 1934, Suits and Topcoats, ready to wear, $15.50 and up.
421 HIGHLAND AVE., DAVIS SQ.

KARL T. SMALL
APOTHECARY
Lucky Tiger Magic Shampoo
Revelation Tooth Powder
EXPELLO (Pest Exterminator)
TEELE SQUARE SOMERSET 2179

CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% more heat. Less than a barrel of ashes to a ton.
4-Ton Lots $12.50
FUEL OIL
Somerville Fuel Co., Inc.
36 CHESTNUT ST. Pros. 0351—0352

For Your Fall Needs
SHOP AT THE
Teele Sq. Hardware Co.
1137 BROADWAY
SOM. 8880 FREE DELIVERY

J. B. HARRIS
Registered Optometrist
With John H. Derby, Jeweler
Davis Square Somerset 1098
Open Mon., Wed. and Sat. Evenings

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

Parke Snow INC
Somerville's
Department Store
DAVIS SQUARE, SOMERVILLE

Richardson's
Elite Laundry
(Established 1877)
29 Newberne St., West Somerville
0523 Somerset 0524
Ask About Our 12 lbs. for $1.00

Field Stationery Co.
School and Commercial
Supplies
Headquarters for UNDERWOOD and ROYAL TYPEWRITERS
We sell and repair all types of machines.
419 HIGHLAND AVE. Tel. Som. 6476

SPRINGFIELD

CITY DYE WORKS
CLEANERS—DYERS
FURRIERS
1159 State St. Tel. 4-5651

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.

The Cameo
Cameo Chocolates, 60c a lb.
Home Made Cakes and Pastries
183½ STATE STREET

PATTY GIBBONS EICHSTAEDT
cordially solicits your patronage
KLEIM BEAUTY PARLOR
44 VERNON STREET 2-3883

TAUNTON

The FLOWER SHOP
MRS. EDITH WOODWARD
7-9 TRESCOTT STREET Telephone 1369
Flowers of Beauty for All Occasions
Member Florists Tel. Delivery Association

FURNITURE
for the Modern Home
Good furniture in good taste is inexpensive at
Bostock Furniture Co.
10-12 Trescott Street, Taunton, Mass.
"Your Store" Telephones 3421—3422

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

GEO. A. CARTER & CO.
GEO. S. ABRAHAMSON, Prop.
342 MOODY STREET
Beech-Nut Brand Strained Foods
for Infants and Children
Shaving Cream—Tooth Pastes—Powders
Perfumes

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
433 MOODY ST., WALTHAM
147 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN
1233 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY
663 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON

WATERTOWN

STAR MARKET CO.
24 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN SQ.
Free delivery to
Watertown, Belmont, Waverley
Charge accounts solicited.
MID. 7100

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
OCEAN 1520
Fresh Dressed Fowl . . . . . 24c lb.
(4-4½ lb. average)
Boneless Undercut . . . . . 27c lb.
(For roast or pot roast)
Confectioner's, Brown or Yellow
Sugar . . . . . 3 pkgs. 20c

ERNIE WOODING
At Winthrop Motor Mart
General Repair Work
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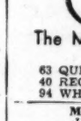

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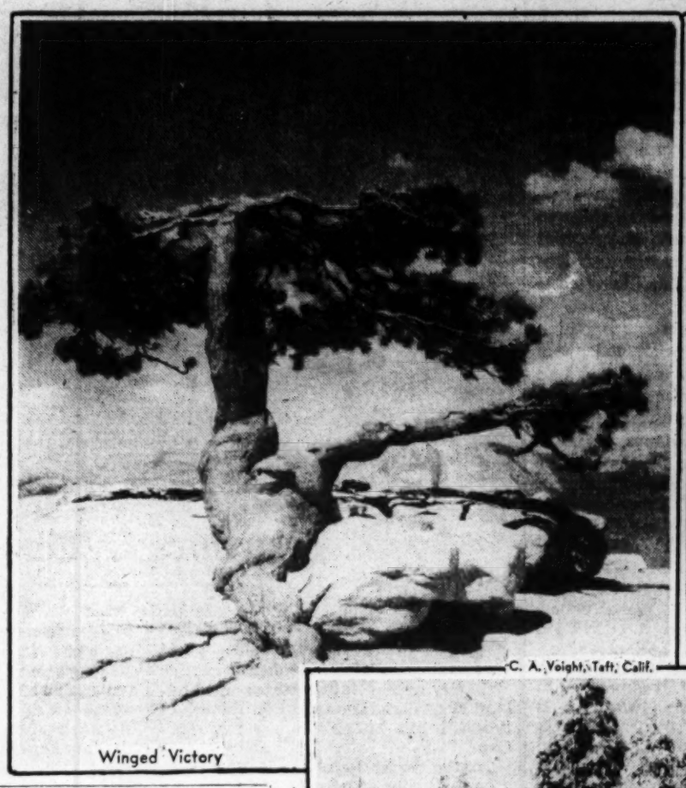
Daily Features

Tree Selections From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



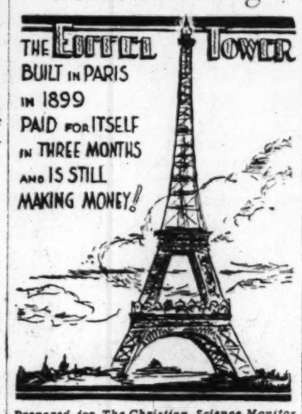
Winged Victory — C. A. Voight, Taft, Calif.

California Redwoods — June de Rella, San Jose, Calif.

Survival of the Fittest — C. A. Voight

June Snow in the High Sierras — Mrs. C. E. Meader, Oakland, Calif.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Mutual Admiration

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MOZART was a pupil of Haydn. In later life these two great composers had the highest regard for each other's ability. "Mozart is the greatest composer now existing," said Haydn, when asked his opinion regarding his former pupil.

A German composer once criticized Haydn in the presence of Mozart. "If you and I were both melted down together, we should not furnish materials for one Haydn," was Mozart's comment.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Robot (Mrs. M. I. E.)—The second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary now prefers *ro'-bot* (first *o* long, second clipped short).

Communism (Mrs. M. J. H.)—*Kom'-u-nizm* (*o* short, *u* as in *unite*, *i* short).

Nationalism (Miss B. A. L., who reports hearing the first *a* both long and short)—The long *a* sound, although incorrect, probably shows the influence of "nation." "Nationalism," however, is based on "national," and is pronounced with the short *a*, *nash'-un-al-izm* (*u* and second *a* clipped-short, *i* short).

Demonstrate (Miss B. A. L., who has heard the word accented on the second syllable)—Webster's formerly accorded second choice to the accented second syllable. The new edition has only one phonetic respelling, *dem'-un-strate* (*e* short, *u* clipped-short, *a* long).

Progress (Miss B. A. L., who reports hearing the *o* long in both verb and noun)—In America, the word as a noun is sounded preferably with the short *o*, *prog'-res* (*e* short); in Britain the prevailing pronunciation is *pro'-gres* (*o* long, *e* short). As a verb, the word is generally pronounced *pro-gres'* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* short).

Plural of "alibi" (W. H. L. Jr.)—"Alibis," pronounced *al'-ih-bize* (*a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *i* long).

What They Say

Courage

"If business courage were equal to the business statistics, we would be in need of controlling a real business boom."—*Daniel C. Roper, U. S. Secretary of Commerce.*

Power and Impatience

"Power is the father of impatience with human faults, and impatience breeds arrogance. In their mass action, they become the veritable exponents of political tyranny."—*Herbert Hoover.*

Building

"Real revival of the construction industry would end the depression almost over night."—*Walter F. Schmidt, president National Association Real Estate Boards.*

The Barrier

"The Saar is the greatest problem now separating France from us."—*Chancellor Hitler.*

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Onesiphorus

THE New Testament contains but two references to Onesiphorus, both of them in Paul's second letter to Timothy; but both passages suggest the Apostle's affectionate regard for Onesiphorus and for what he had done.

During the period of Paul's second and final captivity at Rome, Onesiphorous had gone to considerable trouble to locate the Apostle, who was evidently closely confined at this time (II Tim. 1:17); and he had gladly done all that he could for his comfort and cheer, for Paul could write of him, "He oft refreshed me and was not ashamed of my chain" (II Tim. 1:16). Then, too, the Apostle wrote of the spirit of kindly service which Onesiphorus had shown at Ephesus—service of which Timothy was well aware since Timothy had been in charge of the church there for some time (I Tim. 1:3).

The greetings sent to the "household of Onesiphorus" at Ephesus suggest that that city was the headquarters, if not the birthplace, of that disciple (II Tim. 4:19).

The Children's Corner

The Fish's Mouth—A Star Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SCHOOL had begun once more after the long summer vacation. The children were glad to be together again, for many of them had not seen one another since school closed in June. And Gertrude was especially glad to see her little friend Norma, for, although they did not live far apart, Norma had been away all summer on her Grandpa's farm in the South, and she was eager to tell Gertrude all about it. Then Gertrude told Norma about her visit to the Planetarium in the big city, where she had seen the stars as they are in the daytime, when the sun hides their light.

"I've only one more first magnitude star to learn," she said happily. "And Mother says it is an autumn star and will be visible this month."

"I'd love to learn it too," said Norma. "You know I learned Vega, the spinning maiden, and Altair, the cowherd, the Deneb, the hen's tail, when I stayed at your house last fall. I saw them in the sky this summer, and I told Grandma the story about them, too. I could find them easily because they are in the Milky Way."

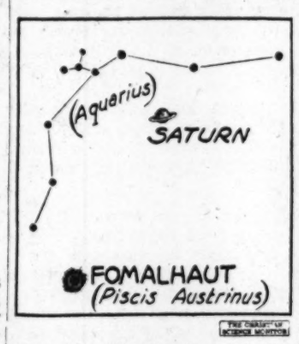


Diagram Showing Position of Fomalhaut.

And so it was arranged that sometime soon Norma should spent the night with Gertrude again, so that they might learn together the last one of the 15 first magnitude stars. The time chosen was a Friday night in the latter part of September, after the clocks had been moved back from summer time and it got dark sooner, so that the stars could be seen at an earlier hour.

"I must tell you something about the new star beforehand," said Mother, "and that will make it more interesting. Its name is Fomalhaut (Fō'-mal-hō), which means 'the mouth of the fish.' The whole fish itself is a very faint constellation, and too far south to be plainly seen, but Fomalhaut is a bright, beautiful star which gladdens the fall nights right up to Christmas time. It is easily seen, too, because it is the only bright star in the southern sky at this time of year. It shines alone."

Then Mother showed them a picture in an old almanac—a picture that headed the month of January. It represented an old man with a long white beard holding a large jar from which flowed a stream of water.

That represents the constellation Aquarius, the water pourer, which in the sky is situated just above the fish, into whose open mouth, Fomalhaut, water from the jar is pouring.

The children were much interested and eager to find Fomalhaut, but an extra pleasure—a surprise—was in store for them all. A neighbor across the street, whose house had a flat roof which he had made into a garden, hearing that they were going to look for Fomalhaut, asked them all to come up onto his roof to look for it.

"If the star is low down, you can see it better from a height," he said, "and then you can point it out to me, for I am beginning to learn the stars, too."

So, when the night came, and the stars appeared, they all went up to the kind neighbor's roof.

"Turn to the southeast," said Mother, "and look low down."

"I see it!" said everybody at once.

Then Gertrude said thoughtfully, "I see two bright stars, one very low down, and a brighter one higher up. I thought you said Fomalhaut was alone, Mother."

"So I did, and so it is," said Mother. "Fomalhaut is the star lower down. The brighter star is the planet Saturn, which is not always there, and is not really a star, or sun, at all, but, like our earth, a wanderer among the fixed stars."

It was lovely on the roof, almost like being on a high hill. The stars seemed so clear and bright, and Fomalhaut did look beautiful! It never gets high up, for it really belongs in the Southern Hemisphere. But it travels low down across the sky from southeast to southwest all through the autumn nights. When at last it disappears below the horizon, we know that autumn has gone and winter is with us again.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

WINGED VICTORY. A nature picture of this type is always interesting, showing as it does the strength of a plant which can even split a boulder. When the negative was made the sun was too directly overhead, and a bit of flatness crept into an otherwise remarkable print. Earlier or later in the day would have been a more satisfactory time for the exposure. The clouds, although few, help to break up the sky.

California Redwoods. This group of trees, with the sun rays in the background, makes a pleasing picture. The highlights on the trunks give both life and distance, and suggest a third dimension. Without the rays the print would appear flat. Sometimes a few highlights well placed tone up a picture and improve the composition. Although the exposure was made against the light, there is still detail in the foreground. The spacing of the trees is excellent.

Survival of the Fittest. Had clouds been available, they would have rounded out the full beauty of the scene. The single tree in this great expanse of space makes a strong subject. The spacing and exposure were correct.

June Snow in the High Sierras. This print lacks a main point of interest. A single tree against the sky or other simple background would result in a much more pleasing picture. It is always inadvisable to show a mass of detail without some individual feature. It is rather difficult to obtain correct reproductions of snow and ice, but in the original of this picture they were well rendered.

It will be noted that there are few detracting backgrounds in nature. It is only when natural objects are combined with man-made things that we find features that do not match.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Making Shell Beads

TWO brothers, experienced workers in yacht yards, have ample work in their trade during spring, when boats are being fixed up for the summer season; and they earn good wages during the late fall when boats are being hauled out. But because of the seasonal quality of their work, they have learned to make shell beads in the idle seasons.

They import tiny shells, beautifully colored and marked, from the West Indies. They also make beads of tropical seeds and small pine cones. They also make table lamps from conch shells. V. C.

Quotation for Today

HE IS free from danger, who, even when he is safe, is on his guard.
—PUBLIUS SYRUS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Chub and Merte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lake City, Iowa

A VISITOR at the home of a retired farmer often wondered why two work horses were kept in a near-by pasture. One evening, while standing at the watering trough, she noticed one of the horses, Merte, start for the trough, but a whinny from Chub, her mate, sent her hurrying back. Then, after a "conversation," both horses came for their drink.

When the visitor told the farmer of the strange actions of the horses, he explained that since Chub had become blind, Merte had assumed the entire care and had proved a trustworthy nurse. A whinny from Chub always brought Merte quickly to her side, and for that reason the horses were kept together in pasture.

Mr. H—— had had many opportunities to sell Merte, but he would not do so. He intended to keep both horses in pasture as long as Chub needed Merte's care. He believed it was the least he could do in return for the hard work they had both done for him, during a period of many years.

In Lighter Vein

Flew Off

A tourist walking along a country lane came across a man with a dejected expression gazing up into a large oak tree.

Following his glance the tourist was astonished to see a baby car wedged among the branches.

"How on earth did that get there?" he inquired.

"Well, as a matter of fact," replied the unhappy owner, "I was trying to crank it up and it flew right off the handle.—*Montreal Star.*

Heirloom

My most cherished possession is a walking-stick that has descended from father to son during the last 300 years.—*Daily Paper.*

In each case, of course, it hurt the father more than the son.—*Montreal Star.*

Apartment Tricks

"You say your relatives never stay long when they come to visit you?" asked the old-fashioned mother. "How do you manage it?"

"Oh," replied the modern girl, "my husband hit on a wonderful plan. We put them to bed in the breakfast nook."

Literal Truth

"Well," said the sweet young visitor, "that tall, handsome cowboy said he is a stockholder here."

"He is," replied the owner of the ranch. "He helps hold the calves every year when we brand 'em."

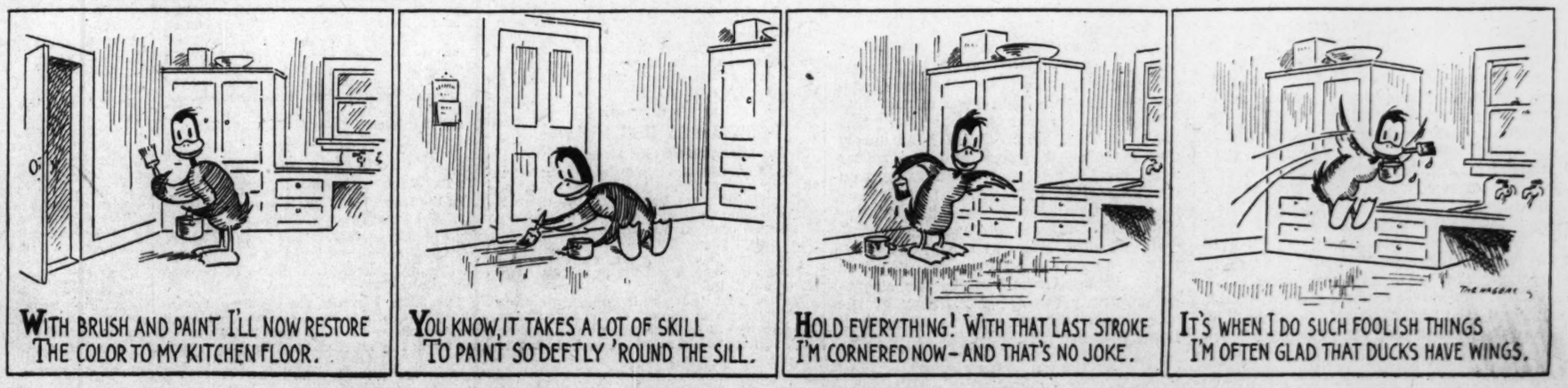
Out With It!

"During the war my husband flew a er-er-one of those French planes."

"Come, come! Don't be afraid to call a Spad a Spad!"

The Adventures of Waddles—Cornered

By THE HAGERS


WITH BRUSH AND PAINT I'LL NOW RESTORE THE COLOR TO MY KITCHEN FLOOR.
YOU KNOW, IT TAKES A LOT OF SKILL TO PAINT SO DEFTLY 'ROUND THE SILL.
HOLD EVERYTHING! WITH THAT LAST STROKE I'M CORNERED NOW—AND THAT'S NO JOKE.
IT'S WHEN I DO SUCH FOOLISH THINGS I'M OFTEN GLAD THAT DUCKS HAVE WINGS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Wages of Violence

THE Rhode Island Legislature is properly reluctant to call for federal troops to intervene in the situation that has grown out of the textile strike. To observers outside the area of hostilities the emergency does not justify that final confession of the breakdown of state government. They must feel that Governor Green was a bit less than accurate when he said, "The situation that confronts us now is not a strike—it is a Communist uprising."

It is true that Communist literature was captured in Providence. But it called for nothing worse than a "march in determined, orderly manner" to the State House. Undoubtedly a handful of Communists have been trying to use the strike to stir up trouble. The union itself is aroused by their activities. And it is possible that they have had a hand in some of the riots at plants where no strike is in progress. But all these things do not make a "Communist uprising."

Every loyal citizen will support the efforts of Rhode Island authorities to maintain order and prevent rioting. The cowardly efforts of Communists to incite violence and break down government cannot be tolerated. But the fact is that in this situation there are combustible materials which Communists may help to ignite but which they can never manufacture. It is far easier to start a Communist hunt than to change the materials. But if all the Communists are locked up—as Rhode Island is trying to do—inflammable feelings will remain which can be touched off by any hoodlum, as is reported to have happened in the Saylesville and Woonsocket riots.

On their part labor leaders need to assume a responsibility they have not shouldered. The statement just issued by Francis J. Gorman, head of the United Textile Workers' national strike committee, disclaiming union responsibility for violence, is not wholly satisfying. It would have done more good if issued earlier. And it would mean more if the work of flying squadrons and other union attempts to coerce employers and employees who wished to continue working had not precipitated violence.

Mr. Gorman's earlier declarations that the strikers would close all the mills and would not arbitrate until they were closed were supported by force. This use of overt force by the strikers—even though it be true that the employers' economic power to inflict intolerable conditions on their workers is a covert use of force—brought the employment of private guards and militia. Violence followed. And for some of it labor must take the blame. The State itself could not tolerate the coercion when property was damaged and the right to work denied to men and women. Mr. Gorman should know that strictly legal and peaceful picketing wins a strike only where skilled workers cannot be replaced or where substitutes are not very keen to work. That is not the condition in this strike.

Employers will do better if they meet the issue squarely with their workers instead of resorting to attacks on Communists and calls for federal troops. Employees will do better if they meet the issue squarely and on the merits of their case, rather than by resort to force. The preparations for a conference now reported from Hyde Park should offer both an opportunity to employ a better kind of persuasion.

Make Way for the Family Movie

AS THE campaign for the cleaning up of the movies gets under way, it becomes increasingly clear that a long, persistent effort lies before those organizations, now happily united, which are bent on making a success of what has become a nation-wide movement of public-spirited citizens. Fortunately, it now is generally recognized that what lies ahead is a campaign, not a skirmish. The forthright and indomitable statements which have accompanied its opening are evidently having a salutary effect on producers.

Practical, constructive suggestions and initiative are the essential next moves in the campaign, and are being debated and organized, both nationally and locally. Somewhat apart from the decency campaign, for instance, lies the practical problem of providing suitable films for children. In an article on "How to Get Better Movies for Your Children," the Parents' Magazine tackles this problem and makes a number of suggestions for dealing with it.

The existence of a local film council or committee is assumed, and this committee, it is advised, should consist of representatives from as many civic, social, educational and religious groups as possible, and not be confined to a single woman's club or church group. That it may be necessary, at first, to proceed slowly is admitted, and it is suggested that a suitable beginning would be to demand of the local theater operator that he should show one or two performances weekly of a picture which has been approved for family audiences—Friday evening and Saturday afternoon being named as ideal for this purpose.

The Parents' Magazine publishes a monthly department, "The Family Movie Guide," and a weekly supplement entitled "The Movie Guide," both of which present the consolidated judgment of films by the National Film Estimate Service, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and other organizations, and these are considered useful guides for local committees. Local film committees are reminded that the theater manager has his problems also, and these are to be considered sympathetically.

The campaign for better children's films is one which will find ready support and coöperation in many directions, and energy, courage and conviction will win the day.

Consider the Public!

PRESSURE is being brought to bear from many directions to halt the Senate's investigations of the munitions traffic. This was to be expected. Through diplomatic, military, banking, and business channels, both those responsible for the investigation and the general public are being told that the inquiry will wreck trade and will imperil good international relations, that the charges are irresponsibly made and untrue.

Perhaps some rash or even incorrect statements have been made by certain witnesses. That is unfortunate, but it is not as unfortunate as would be a return to the silence under which munitions groups have sowed misunderstanding among peoples and reaped fortunes for themselves. If the United States must suffer a temporary loss in Latin-American trade because of the current disclosures, may not the reward come in overflowing measure if those preying upon the public can be unseated? Let us consider the public!

Only a little more than two years ago the Senate conducted another investigation into the methods of American banking houses. It was disclosed that certain bankers—like munitions salesmen—went to Latin-American countries, particularly, and one bank vied with another to obtain the privilege of floating a bond issue for a country, just as munitions firms vied with each other for business. The aim was profit in each case; not service to the countries involved, and certainly involved no consideration whatever for the public.

In the case of the bonds, the bankers got the rich commissions which primarily interested them; the countries got the money or the credit—and probably spent some of it for munitions, the peoples of those countries got large financial obligations to carry, and the American public got swindled, for most of the bonds are in default and never will pay more than a few cents on the dollar. The lesson in that Senate investigation was that the public must be protected from such exploitation in the future—and the result has been the Securities Act, bitterly opposed by the banker-broker lobby.

In the case of munitions, the intermediaries got the commissions, the purchasing governments got the goods, the munitions makers got the money, and the public got a huge bill for taxes. Now is it not time to give some consideration to the public? Is it not time to curtail the munitions trade in the public interest?

To be sure, this would be only a faltering step toward removing the causes of war itself, but any progress in that direction is desirable. Perhaps there may come from this investigation something comparable to the Securities Act, but applicable to the munitions trade in the United States, and possibly in other countries as well.

The United States at present has less governmental control over the manufacture, sale and shipment of war materials than any other important munitions manufacturing country. In the last decade the United States, Great Britain and France together have accounted for between two-thirds and three-fourths of the total world exports of arms and munitions.

Let us ignore the cries of the munitions makers and their friends, and think only of the public which long has been the victim of their personal thirst for profit!

Jobless of the Stratosphere

IF AN employment expert had been asked a short time ago to name one profession not overcrowded or impaired by technological unemployment, he would have said, "Stratosphere flying!" without a second's hesitation.

But that was before Prof. Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago physicist, sent his tiny balloon aloft last week to chase down a few cosmic rays and radio the story about it on the way. Pilotless, the balloon kept its master informed of ethereal happenings up to a height of 9½ miles and then soared on upward to 17 miles—far beyond the scope of such great bags as the one used by Kepner, Stevens and Anderson in their hapless flight over the Dakotas.

Professor Compton says he is pleased with the experiment and hopes to send other balloons aloft with better equipment for wresting the secrets of this "last frontier" of the air. But what does this mean to stratosphere pilots? As surely as the spinning jenny and the power loom upset hand weavers and brought on the industrial age, this robot balloon may invade their profession. Will Kepner, Stevens and Anderson go back to prosaic army aviation and will the Piccards return to teaching? Perhaps not. It would be like them to help make the stratosphere the great speed highway of the world's aerial commerce, as Wiley Post hopes to prove it is.

Bookman's Travels

Two Cities

By L. A. Sloper

VANCOUVER, B. C.

IF YOU love luxuriant color, the Pacific Northwest is your playground. In this equable climate, the flowers grow larger, and glow with more brilliant hues, than in the East. Luscious fruits and fresh vegetables abound. Strawberries are served nearly the year round. Because of nature's profusion, living costs are low.

From the windows of our room high up in the Hotel Vancouver, which are flanked by stone heads of moose and bison, we look out in two directions on a scene of enchanted loveliness. In front lies the harbor, one of the most beautiful and one of the safest of the world's havens. To the right is North Vancouver. All round are the protecting mountains, brilliant in sunshine, softened to endless shades of pastel colors by the clouds and mists.

* * *

There has been a good deal of rain during our stay. As in the Fraser Valley, people in Vancouver are apologetic. Rain in summer is contrary to all precedent. But we like this gentle drizzle, which gives contrast and relief. It is possible to have too much sunshine, just as it is possible to be surfeited with scenery. On our Alaska trip, an English lady used to retire to her cabin from time to time, in order to assimilate mentally the multiple impressions of mountains and glaciers, cloud shadows and water reflections. One needs rest from clear skies, too.

Manhattan Island was sold by the Indians for $24. It has appreciated in value. There is a similar story of Vancouver. Sixty-six years ago a man bought 166 acres of the present city site for $20 and a pack horse. The land now is assessed at $18,000,000. This bit of history we had from our bus driver, another of those rare tourist guides who do not try to be funny. Under his informative leadership we surveyed Stanley Park, with its Douglas firs and Red Cedars; the Shakespeare Gardens, where every flower mentioned in the plays is said to be on view; the home of Pauline Johnson, the Indian princess-poet. We saw the extensive house-and-garden suburbs, and Shaughnessey, the residential district whose houses and gardens are more like homes, less like illustrations. We like Vancouver.

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We like Victoria, too. Vancouver is more like an American city. Victoria, the provincial capital, is usually described as "a little bit of old England." Smaller than Vancouver, less important commercially, yet a busy port and a center of social life, it is a community on the English lines of unregimented homes. Each house seems to be an expression of its owner's taste, and each garden as individual as its house. Gardens as well as houses have the appearance of being lived in, not exhibited. I am speaking of the general run of gardens, not of a famous showplace like Butchart's Gardens.

In Victoria we had our bus ride to the Dominion Observatory, to Butchart's and up and down the precarious roads of Malahat Mountain. But we had, too, the special privilege of being taken into one of the actual homes of the city, and of being driven about by our kindly hosts. That, of course, is the only way to get the real flavor of a place. We enjoyed here the charms of English hospitality, and left feeling that we knew the city as we could not have known it by looking at the shipping from our hotel windows, or continuing to rush furiously about in a bus.

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Back in Vancouver, we were faced with the necessity of outfitting ourselves in about two hours for mountain climbing. But for the helpfulness of our hotel manager, it couldn't have been done. He sent us to the right shops, with introductions which emphasized the necessity for temporary and economical equipment, and somehow we threw together an outfit of hobnail boots, woolen shirts, pullovers and so on, slammed the covers of our bags and dashed to the station with one minute to spare—to find that we were in the second section, with twenty minutes to wait.

America's Original Cup Winner

From the Illustrated London News of August, 1851

Anchors Aweigh!

By Harlan Trott

NEWPORT

ONCE again the maritime world trains its telescope on this seaside city as the United States and England clear decks for action on the eve of the fifteenth match for the America's Cup.

To the yacht Rainbow of New York goes the honor of hoisting the Stars and Stripes in defense of the historic cup which the schooner yacht America captured from a fleet of British sail in a merry thresh around the Isle of Wight one August day in 1851.

The America's Cup

With the sloop Endeavour, pride of the Royal Yacht Squadron, rests the attempt to retrieve the trophy which in nearly a century of sailing conquest has come to justify America's claim to superiority in the building and manning of swift sailing craft.

Never in the long history of America's Cup competition has either side staked its fortunes on so beautiful a ship as this wraithsome racer from the far-off Solent. In performance no less than appearance the challenger has impressed observers during days of intensive tuning-up in the waters upon which the match will be sailed, and the astounding ease with which she has romped away from the American "trial horses" strengthens the convictions of those who prophesy that when the cannon booms beyond Brenton's Reef tomorrow, Britain's long-awaited hour of yachting triumph will be close at hand.

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Rainbow likewise has proved her all-round handiness in a season's beat to windward against a hurricane of opposition from the aspiring Boston contender Yankee. In the stiffest series of trial races ever recorded in the annals of America's defense, the New York sloop roared down the wind to win the final elimination contest by the breadth of a straining rope yarn.

No final appraisal of the two international contestants that tug gently on their moorings in Brenton's Cove tonight could be complete without an appreciative glance astern at the vanquished Boston boat and her redoubtable skipper, Mr. Charles Francis Adams. The sailing genius of Skipper Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, is what pushed the rival Rainbow to the peak of her winning form. A closer match has never been seen than this summer's scorching rivalry between the Boston skipper and the New York boat.

For the second consecutive time, Mr. Harold S. Vanderbilt, head of a syndicate which sponsored Rainbow, has earned the right to direct America's defense. Pitted against him will be Mr. Thomas O. M. Sopwith, owner and helmsman of Endeavour. Although a comparative newcomer to the field of yachting, the challenger's keen helmsmanship has brought him up from smaller classes to the pinnacle of British sailing prowess.

Long ago he distinguished himself in the realm of aeronautics. Poised at the wheel of Endeavour, he manifests the strong assurance of one inured to the stress and strain of speed and tall dimensions. Probably a more daring helmsman has not set sail from British shores since the days of the skilful little Scotsman, Capt. Charles Barr. It will be a breathless moment for spectators when Skipper Sopwith comes to close quarters for the first time to match wits with Skipper Vanderbilt for the advantage at the start.

Less spectacular, but no less essential, is that phase of America's Cup competition which designers wage in the complex curves they trace across their drafting boards. Mr. W. Starling Burgess, designer of Rainbow, and Mr. Charles E. Nicholson, creator of Endeavour, renew a rivalry in nautical engineering and naval design that dates back to the invasion of 1930.

From the standpoint of linear dimensions, the contending sloops appear to be closely matched. Rainbow measures 127 feet over all and about 82 feet at the waterline; Endeavour 128 feet over all, 83 feet waterline. The British yacht is built of steel, the American boat is constructed of bronze. Endeavour also has a slight bulge over the defender, with a measured tonnage of 140 as compared with Rainbow's 138 tons.

Thousands are arriving by land and sea to witness this grand struggle for yachting supremacy. The boats will sail a series of races over measured courses of thirty miles on the roomy reaches of Narragansett Bay, the cup to go to the winner of four out of seven.

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The first contest will be sailed over a windward-leeward course, fifteen miles to the weather mark and return, starting from a special buoy nine miles southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship. Sailing directions will be set by a race committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club as custodians of the cup. Alternate courses will cover an ocean triangle, ten miles to a leg, to insure a fair test on every point of sailing.

Eighty years has been too short a time in which to see Britain's quest for the cup fulfilled. But that long period of persistent endeavor, maintained on so high a plane of sportsmanship, has won for England the universal respect and admiration that such courage commands.

As always, "May the better boat win!" summarizes the sentiment of every true sportsman on both sides of the Western Ocean. Yet more apparent than ever before is the dominant desire—manifested in America as well as abroad—that, in her fifteenth attempt, Britain at last will nail the White Ensign of St. George to the masthead of the better boat.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Let's Do Something!"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the first page of the Monitor of September 1, mention is made of a "Housewives' League of Nations." How can mothers everywhere lend their support to the movement to bring world peace? Nearly every magazine and newspaper one reads today tells of extensive preparations for war. Yet there cannot be a mother in the world who wants to see another war.

During the last war, women everywhere worked for the soldiers in the trenches. Can't we band together now to keep them out of its horrors? Certainly conditions all over the world prove that nothing was gained but much was lost in the last war. Manhood is too precious and too sacred to be sacrificed. Let's do something! MRS. LOLA EDDS.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Finds Art in Bull Fighting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I say something in answer to the letter in your issue of September 4 from "M. C." of London concerning bull fights? Although I wish to state emphatically at the outset that I hold no brief for bull fighting, I have felt for many years that foreigners, possibly Britons and Americans in particular, fail signally to comprehend the Spaniards' attitude toward this sport.

In the first place, it is one of the most ancient sports in the world. The Spaniard is as surprised to find that Americans consider bull fighting brutal as we are to find that he feels the same way about our type of football.

In the second place, nothing that I have ever seen except the dancing of Anna Pavlowa can compare with the inspired grace and poetry of motion of the Spanish matador. And we must add to that the fact that there is always in the spectator's mind the realization that the slightest misstep, the smallest misjudgment of the distance and speed of man and animal means almost certain death to the man.

The sport is undeniably brutal, but for color and pageantry, skill, grace and sheer dare-devil courage, there is no other that I know of that can compare with it. And those are the things that endear it to the Spaniard—not the shedding of blood and the killing of an animal. Bull fights or no bull fights, there is not on this earth a more kindly, courteous, generous and altogether lovable race of people than the Spanish.

Pontiac, Mich. (MRS.) GRACE C. SENER.

Pension Help for States

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of Aug. 23, 1934, you published a special from Tacoma, Washington, regarding the old-age pension law in the State of Washington, and you speak of a bill No. 493 in Congress and the connection of Senator Dill with the bill.

This bill is known as the Dill-Connery bill, and it is generally considered as an old-age pension bill, but it is far from it. This bill, I am advised by an official in Washington, provides that the Federal Government shall set aside $10,000,000 every year to be used to assist the states which have old-age pension laws by paying one-third of the amounts the states pay under their old-age pension laws. This law simply assists the states to do what they are doing. S. L. EINAD.

Los Angeles.

Question of Liberty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading Ex-President Hoover's article in the Saturday Evening Post, one wonders:

1. Whether "regimentation" is any more actual or oppressive under the New Deal than was the case under the more private control by financial groups under preceding administrations.

2. Whether the farmer (and the industrial worker as well) were not as effectually regimented and helpless then as at present. All the troubles of the farmer mentioned in the article, excepting the drought, were fully as distressing prior to the New Deal.

3. Whether the "thrifty" encounter any less justice under a currency managed by the Government than did the "thrifty" who deposited their savings in some hundreds of banks which failed under private management.

With the highest respect and regard for Mr. Hoover and his high standard of liberalism, it does seem that "personal liberty" may be an outlaw in the field of business as well as in the realm of morals. R. B. DELVIN.

Montreal, Que.

The Wide Horizon

French Youth Looking Ahead

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

BENEATH the surface significance of current unrest in France lies the story of a fundamental struggle whose outcome is of the utmost importance not only to the French nation but to the rest of the world. For in France today the conflicting forces of liberalism and absolutism are trying to decide the vital issue vividly summed up in the alternatives, dictatorship or democracy?

But one pertinent fact so far seems to have escaped notice, or at least has not been sufficiently emphasized. This is that none of the nations which have succumbed to post-war absolutism really had any sound democratic foundation, any deep-rooted liberal tradition. Thus, for the first time Fascism—using the term in the popular sense of regimented dictatorial government—is crossing swords with a foe worthy of its steel: France, whose liberal and democratic tradition and experience is perhaps second only to that of Great Britain and the United States.

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In addition to these manifestations, however, there is another phenomenon which appears pregnant with significance. This is the magnificent effort now being made to unite the nation, outside all narrow party lines, behind a complete plan of governmental, administrative and economic reforms which would in fact constitute a new régime, adapted to the modern need for a strong and stable government but retaining the essence of a liberal parliamentary republic.

What is particularly interesting about this movement is that it was originated by the "youth" of France, and is being fostered and led by the "younger generations." It must be understood, however, that in France anyone under forty is considered—politically speaking—a youth, while the term "younger generations" elastically covers anyone not yet at the half-century mark—and may even be stretched to include persons of any age who have not become too closely associated with the ruling political generation, which in France is always well advanced in years—a survival of the patriarchic tribal system of the France in earlier days, no doubt.

Still, it is generally true that the leaders and the rank and file of this movement are composed of young men—and a few but not so many women—who are recently out of the universities and schools, just entering upon their careers. With them are associated a considerable portion of the men who fought in the World War.

There has been published recently a little booklet—hardly more than a pamphlet—entitled "Plan of July 9," and bearing a subtitle indicating that it is a plan for the reform of the French State proposed by "the Group of July 9." This group is nothing more nor less than a section of the above-mentioned "youth" movement, which got together on that date and adopted a complete program of rejuvenation for France.

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To give in a few words an adequate idea of the plan which has won praise from French political writers and newspapers of all political tendencies, is difficult. Briefly, the plan provides for the revision of the Constitution, retaining "the principles of the parliamentary régime," but strengthening the executive branch of the Government. The Chamber of Deputies and Senate are retained, but reduced in number and importance. If the Government is overthrown—as happens all too frequently under the present system—the Chamber is automatically dissolved and new elections held. Women receive the right to vote, and the electoral system is reformed. A modified form of the Italian Corporative State is introduced through a "National Economic Council" with important consultative powers. A "planned economy" is envisaged whose goal "is to replace exaggeratedly liberal capitalism by a system where the state exercises the functions of arbiter and controller with a view to favoring a more equitable repartition, in the general interest, of work and of the nation's capital, but without going as far as Marxist formulas."

Of even greater interest for the moment than the details of the plan, however, is basis from which this group of young people are working. Throughout the "Plan" the greatest emphasis is laid on the fact that "each citizen must become cognizant of the rôle he is called upon to play in the national community. The notion of personal gain or selfish interest . . . must be completed and corrected by the sense of the public good. For the stimulus of profit must be substituted the idea of service." Again, it is emphasized that the educational system of this new France must be made "the principal factor in the moral transformation which we seek."

Talking to these young Frenchmen one is impressed by their earnestness and their sincerity. Probably they will never be able to obtain the acceptance en bloc of their plan; perhaps even, like other plans that have preceded it, one may not hear much of it again. But the significant fact is that French youth—of all ages—is concerning itself actively, vigorously, courageously with the problem of right government in France, is endeavoring to counter the attacks of the advocates of dictatorship by adapting democratic liberalism to the exigencies of a modern economic age.